HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,102—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	6294	ARCADIA	8903
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	6291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6398
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	4,610	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,359	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. deBURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barbarovich	4,235	18th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar. "
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,388	20th Apr. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stnic	5,138	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,043	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th February, at 1 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Feb., at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bandar Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the following order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,900 tons, on or about 21st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 16th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	321	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	810	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	551	859	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	601	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	9000	Snow	2nd Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	9000	Halley	16th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	9200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4293	Brown	30th Mar
A.	PROME	9500	F. McKay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6211	A. Burs	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	8300	Campbell	27th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	9201	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	9427	Morison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 15th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Meadow St.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	1,589	O. Canepa	13th Mar. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	13th Apr. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th Mar. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Marginini	17th Apr. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Re. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-DAY! } WEDNESDAY,
TO-DAY!! } the 17TH FEB.

SOUVENIR MATINEE!
SOUVENIR MATINEE!!

A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus on both occasions.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR GRAND PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19TH.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
RENDERED TO MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.
A Special Programme for this Occasion
By Special Request RIDING CONTEST will be repeated.
ALL FORMER WINNERS BARRED.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 20TH.
PRESENTATION NIGHT.
Handsome Trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of the Byculla Club Cup.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 20TH.
A HORSE AND BICYCLE GIVEN AWAY.
Coupons will be given to all Holders of Tickets of Re. 1, Rs. 2, 3 and 4.
COUPON NUMBERS GIVEN NIGHTLY FROM MONDAY, the 15th February.

Box Plan at the Circus.
Booking Hours:—10 to 12 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.
Prices of Admission: Full Box (3 seats), Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; and Gallery (Natives only) 8 Ans.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

THE LONDON LADIES' TRIO

TOWN HALL,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH AT 9-30 P.M.

THE LONDON LADIES' TRIO.

Positively their LAST APPEARANCE in Bombay.

THE LONDON LADIES' TRIO.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, Unreserved Rs. 2 and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARIA VALERIE," from SHANGHAI and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock No. 7, Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "CIRCASSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 2½ cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th February, 1904.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1904, at 6 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL CO., LD.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held as already notified on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 P.M., at the Registered Office, 27, Medows Street, BOMBAY. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 2nd to March 11th, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. C. RUTNAGUR & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KING KING & Co., BOMBAY,
AND
MESSRS. KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA,

ARE WILLING to make advances and to render every assistance to such Members of the Indian Civil and Military Services as may be inconvenienced by the Suspension of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(NOW MERGED IN "ROYAL")

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE CHIEF AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to ACCEPT INSURANCE at CURRENT RATES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & CO.,
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., BOMBAY.

MEMBERS are informed that the ANNUAL PRICE LIST will be ISSUED on the 1st of October instead of the 1st of June. A SPECIAL SUMMER CIRCULAR will be ISSUED on June 1st.

Price one Shilling net (Postage As. 1. extra).

FREE TRADE WITH INDIA.

INDIA'S PLACE
IN AN
IMPERIAL FEDERATION,
by J. M. MACLEAN.

Formerly Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

A Paper read before the Society of Arts with Report of the Discussion.

LONGMANS GREEN & Co.,
32, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1904.
Offered at As. 12 per Shilling.

FOOLSCAP SIZE.

No.		Rs.	as.
31.	Week at an opening	1	2
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	14
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	3	6
42.	Half a page to a day	2	4
48.	Half a page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	2	10
41.	Whole page to a day	3	12

QUARTO SIZE.

34.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0	12
33.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	8
49.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	2
44.	Half page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	1	14
43.	Whole page to a day	3	0
43.	Whole page to a day. Cloth	4	2

OCTAVO SIZE.

35.	Week at an opening	0	12
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	2
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1	14
47.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1	2
47.	Week at an opening	0	12
36.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0	12
9.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3	12
46.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3	0

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GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURES.

MR. M. K. DIKSHIT, L.M. and S., will deliver a Series of TWO LECTURES in the Framji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory, on MONDAYS, commencing from MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1904, at 4-30 P.M.

SUBJECT:—Pathology:—"The Pathological action of Bacteria and their products on Heart."

All Members of the Medical Profession are invited to attend.

H. P. DIMMOCK, Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 12th February, 1904.

NOTICE.

SALE OF RIGHT FOR SKINNING DEA ANIMALS.

IT is hereby notified that the RIGHT of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS, from 1st April, 1904 to 31st March, 1905 will be put again to AUCTION SALE by the Executive Health Officer, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1904, at 3 P.M at the Health Department Head Office.

The following are the conditions of sale:—

The sale is subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation.

If during the sale any dispute shall arise between two or more bidders the right shall be put up again at the previous undisputed bid.

The successful bidder shall be entitled not only to the right of skinning the dead Animals but to the whole carcass bones, horns, hoofs, fat in fine all the component parts existing.

The purchaser shall on the day the sale is concluded pay a sum of Rs. 3,000 as deposit for the due and faithful performance of his contract, which amount shall at the option of the Commissioner be deducted from the first quarterly instalment (calculated at one-fourth of the accepted bid) due on 1-4-1904. If such deduction is allowed, the remaining three instalments shall each be for an amount equal to one-third of the amount of the accepted bid, minus the additional amount paid over and above the original deposit of Rs. 3,000 as first instalment. If no deduction on account of the original deposit is permitted by the Commissioner, the said deposit of Rs. 3,000 shall be retained as earnest money for the due and faithful performance of the contract and the instalments payable on the 1st day of each quarter shall be calculated at one-fourth of the successful tenderer's bid.

The deposit shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest if paid in cash till the expiration of the contract.

On the contractor refusing to sign the contract or failing to carry out any of the conditions of the contract or failing to pay the periodical instalments he shall forfeit his deposits and the right will be re-sold at the sole expense and cost of the contractor for the remaining term of the contract, holding the first contractor responsible for any loss that may arise on such second sale beyond the amount originally deposited.

The contractor will have to pay the full Stamps duty on the contract and charges for executing it. Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Executive Health Officer.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 15th February, 1904.

ROYAL FLEET RESERVE.

PETTY OFFICERS and MEN of the Seamen and Stoker Classes and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Marines who have taken their discharge from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines respectively, either on pension or otherwise, can now be enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Full particulars can be obtained from the

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER,
In charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

In *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends on the same are declared by the Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1904, for the SUPPLY of 1,000 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER, viz:—

500 Tons of Moulmein Logs only, in lengths of 15 feet and upwards, and 12 inches siding and upwards, and

500 Tons of Moulmein Rangoon or Bangkok Logs of 12 feet length and over, and of 10 inches siding and over of the best quality for early delivery to be offered in two separate lots of 500 Tons each.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Bangkok.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 22nd January, 1904.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED, for the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS ENGLISH INSTITUTION, an experienced EUROPEAN LADY TEACHER, for the Higher Standards. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to M. B. COLAH, Honorary Secretary, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

HEAD READER WANTED, from 1st February, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "247," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MASONIC BALL.—Flash Light beautiful groups of the Masonic Ball in the Town Hall, taken by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, are now ready for inspection in their Art Photographic Saloon, Nippon Building, Hornby Road.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents undertake the following work:—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds. House and Land Agencies.

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WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as it takes SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 24.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses, etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Price Rs. 20. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-8 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C.C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

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PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY
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It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
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Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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BRANCHES:
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum
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9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

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Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	400,000

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 13,75,000
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Business Hours: 7 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. daily.
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.
2 cases white mulls.
2 cases prints.
1 case coloured flannels.
3 cases white shirtings.
On account of the concerned.
1 case shirts and drawers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1904.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT OLD HANUMAN STREET, CLOSE TO SIR MANGALDAS CLOTH MARKET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the owner, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1904, at 1-30 p.m. in the afternoon, on the premises, the undermentioned properties:—

All that piece of land, together with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate in the Island of Bombay, at Old Hanuman Lane, close to Sir Mangaldas Cloth Market, containing by admeasurement 5:9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2633, New Survey No. 1167, and the house assessed under Ward C. No. 50, 52, 51, 1, 2, and 3; and bounded on the east by the property of Seth Tulsidas Lalcobhai Mody, on the west by the property of Thakersy Mulji, on the south by the property of Mr. Nowroji Gamadia and on the north by a public passage.

Private offers will be received before the day of sale at the office of the Undersigned.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, attorney for the vendor or of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of rich cut glass chandeliers, mirror glass, sofas, chairs, tables, cupboards, pier glasses, majolicaware, large musical box, rich cut glass gilt hanging swing, etc.

By order of the Trustees of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sitaram Building next to Crawford Market TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the following very valuable fancy goods, etc., consisting of 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 light chandeliers, venetian glass pier glasses with pier tables to match and wall mirrors, entire mirror glass wardrobe, dressing table, sofas, chairs, table, rich ruby cut glass hanging swing, large size musical box with spare rollers, single and double branched hardinkers, centre pieces, terra-cotta figures, Japanese hand painted screen bentwood sliding and dining table.

All the above articles are suitable for halls and drawing room decoration and are well worth a visit, and is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. H. Kiddle, consisting of tables, chairs, dumbwaiter, cots, clock, enamelled ware, wearing apparel, &c.

The effects of the late Ghella Curson and Bai Moti, consisting of furniture, brass utensils, &c.,

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8 Grant's Building Lower Colaba at the Young Men Christian Association Home, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, semi-grand piano by Kaps, cooking stove, carpets, China old jars, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palaquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1904.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	...	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 21st January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

A OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure, CURE THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. G. MUKHERJI & Co., V. G. Works, Rajaghat, Bengal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £26 15-16 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £93 = — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £104 = + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £84 1-4 = unchanged

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 1-4 = + 3-8
2 months hence ..... 27 = + 7-16
Spot in New York ..... 59 = + 3-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·19 1-2 = — 1
Berlin „ ..... 20·51 3-4 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 48·5 5-8 = + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 3 3-8 = — 1-4
6 „ „ „ ... 3 3-8 = — 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3-4 = — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7-8 = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3-4 = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 3 = — 1-4

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks J.-F. 9 13-16 = unchanged. Quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £68 = + 10s.
Yellow Metal 6, } unchanged
Tin Plates 11, }
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6 }
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-0. }
Basic Steel Bars £4-18-0. }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore A.-M. Buyers 34s. 6d. = + 3d.
Brown A.-M. Sellers. 34s. 9d. = + 4 1-2d.. Firmer

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Buyers 31s. 6d. = + 6d. Firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8 = — 3-16.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Neptune, and Marso.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,510,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 7·26 — 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 2-16 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
7·04 — 19	7·06 — 19	7·09 — 19
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
7·11 — 19	7·11 — 19	7·11 — 19
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.
6·36 — 18	6·37 — 14	6·37 — 14

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	21,000
Do. last year	21,000
Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Do. do Continent	6,000
Mid-Uplands	12·75 — 05
Futures, month of March	12·53 — 109
Do. do. July	12·92 — 103

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1-4 — 1-2
Futures, month of May	12·77 — 109
Do. do. August	12·45 — 113
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, February 15th, 1904:—

Cotton	17,226 bales.
Wheat	5,017 cwts.
Linseed	8,539 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,454 „
Gingellyseed	21,901 „
Poppyseed	1,317 „
Groundnuts	121 „
Castorseed	372 „
Rice	3,312 „
Myrabollams	6,399 „
Oiticaseed	910 „
Mowrasee	20 „
Gram	1,219 „
Joowar	2,740 „
Maize	3,295 „

Imports of gold ex s. s. Bengal from Australia, Rs. 53,25,000.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Exchange—Tone Steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.-s. 4 13-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 9-16d
French Francs 8 do do 172 1-2
Marks 3 do do 140 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 132
Shanghai 30 do do 189
Japan 30 do do ..... nominal.
Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone unsettled.
Cash ..... Rs. 96·1
1st Settlement 3rd March „ 96·1
Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 11th Feb.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	11	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	11	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	4	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	0	0
25 per cent. „ ...	30	4	0
50 per cent. „ ...	29	0	0
Black Kutnee „ ...	25	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	
Pissi 91 per cent.	29	12
Club No. 1 „	29	0
Hard Red „	23	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone easier.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales.
Imports ..... 25,000 „

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
6·03 — 29	6·70 — 38	6·73 — 36
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·76 — 31	6·75 — 33	6·75 — 36
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·53 — 31	6·38 — 9	6·76 — 31

COTTON.—The decline reported in America has caused an easier tone locally but rupee prices have not yet come down to buyers ideas, and only a small turn over is reported at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	234	220	212	Feb. 25
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	234	222	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	234	222	...	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	257	251	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	233	225	do
Jalgaum do. ...	...	236	228	do
Khandwa do. ...	...	250	...	do
Khamgaum fair staple(M-G)				
Karanja do. do.	258	252	...	do
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	272	262	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	261	255	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	234	258	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	295	...	272	25 March
Do. (M.-G.) ...	292	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M. G.	234	...	...	254 May 25
Do. (M. G.)	261	...	...	251 May 25
Muttia (M. G.) ...	...	244	234	... 25 Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	263 25 May.
Westerns ...	...	...	...	253 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 13th February, as compared with the statement of the 6th February:—

LIABILITIES,	Feb. 6. Rs.	Feb. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,933	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	4,57,865	4,83,321
Public Deposits at Branches	28,85,138	33,53,018
Other Deposits	5,79,45,732	6,77,26,146
Post Bills.....	12,035	13,183
Sundries	11,10,251	11,30,732
Rs...	8,48,21,034	9,55,04,002
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,12,45,351	1,10,67,312
Other authorised Securities	21,87,585	24,57,160
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	54,71,577	44,39,638
Loans do. do. do.	1,27,38,894	1,69,07,501
Bills discounted and purchased.....	3,03,11,777	3,03,56,918
Dead Stock.....	3,55,332	3,55,330
Stamps and Stationery.....	3,813	3,818
Balances with other Banks	5,31,636	7,80,797
Sundries	1,33,965	1,19,387
Cash	2,10,35,014	2,37,35,926
Rs.	8,48,21,034	9,55,01,00

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	86 15-16
3 per cent Rentes	96
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	81 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DEATH.

MAIR—February 11, at Viewbank, Conpar-Angus, Scotland, Catherine M'Low, beloved wife of A. D. Mair, late of Parsagore, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water 3-9m., 0-0a. Low water, 5-53m., 5-46a.
Bombay Horse Show.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual Meeting, 12 noon.
Meeting of Justices of the Peace for the election of sixteen Councillors, Municipal office, 1 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Bombay Races, fourth day.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Treacher and Co.'s meeting, Fort, 4-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

H. H. THE NIZAM.—His Highness the Nizam paid a visit to the Anjuman schools, Bori Bunder, yesterday at 4 p. m.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Mahomed Siddick Cassum, a Mahomedan lad aged twelve years, while playing with another lad named Cassum Goolam Hoosein near Mustan Tank on Monday, was accidentally drowned. The police had the tank dragged and the body was recovered the same evening. From enquiries it appears that the lad got over the parapet wall to get on to a punt that is kept in the tank for cleaning the surface of the water, and whilst resting one foot on the edge of the punt it capsized and he fell in and was drowned.

SUICIDE.—At the Morgue yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Rambai, a Hindu widow, aged about sixty years. The deceased lived with her sister in Khan Bazaar. Some months ago she lost her money, which affected her mind. She raved and said "My money." She often said she was tired of life. On Sunday last she left home saying she was going to Ram Mandir Temple as it was a holiday. She did not return home and on a search being made her body was found floating in the Mombadevi Tank next day. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey, the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 7 p. m. to-day:—

Valse ..... Die Hyropeten ..... Gung'l.
Overture ..... St. J. E Tais Roi ..... Adam.
Piccolo Solo. ..Lilliputian ..... Brewer.
Selection ..... La Mascotte ..... Audran.
Song ..... Love, could I only tell thee. Capsi.
Selection ..... A Chinese Honeymoon ..... Talbot.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey, the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 30 p.m. to-day:—

Valse ..... Casino Tauze ..... Gung'l.
Overture ..... Le Due D'Olonne ..... Auber.
Intermezzo ... The Silent Land ..... Elliot.
Selection ..... Romeo e Guilletto ..... Gounod.
Serenade ..... Der Engel Leid ..... Braga.
Selection ..... A Runaway Girl ..... Monckton.

A PRESENTATION.—The friends and admirers of Mr. J. L. Britto presented him with an address and a purse on Saturday evening at the residence of Seth Tribhowan las Mangaldas Nathoobhoy. The grounds were illuminated with multicoloured lights and large Washington and Kilson lamps. An orchestra enlivened the intervals with music. Mr. D. J. Pereira presided and referred to the good that Mr. Britto had done for his community. Mr. Abreo read the address. Mr. Britto, in replying said he was highly pleased that the little he had done for the community was so very much appreciated by all of them and he heartily thanked them for their good-will. He hoped that all would co-operate for the good of the country in general and their own community in particular. Refreshments were served and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for the guest of the evening and for Seth Tribhowan las for the loan of his house.

SUTTA GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Harakchand Kapurchand, Panachand Mansing Juja Bechar and Hirachand Lalchand, the first with being the occupier of a common gaming house in Shaik Memon Street on the 13th October 1903, and the rest with assisting in the management of that house on the same day. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Byrne, of Messrs Smethan, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have been reported.

Mr. Byrne said the second, third and fourth accused were the servants of the first accused and as such they carried out his orders. Besides he had understood from the Public Prosecutor that he (the latter) was going to withdraw the charge against the second, third and fourth accused. As regards the first accused, after the decision of the High Court in the test case he was instructed to plead guilty. He submitted that this kind of business was going on in Bombay for the last 24 years, and his client did not know that that was an infringement of the law. If the first accused's case was compared with that of the accused in the test case his client's was the better one of the two, inasmuch as all the proceeds in the business went to the pockets of the accused in the test case while on the other hand his client got only the brokerage. Under the circumstances he would ask the Court to discharge his client with a warning or to impose a nominal fine on him, as this was only a test case.

Mr. Bowen having withdrawn the charges against the second, third and fourth accused, they were discharged. The first accused was fined Rs. 10.

Baniram Gashiram and six others were next charged with a similar offence. Mr. Bowen withdrew the charge against the last four accused, who were discharged. The first three were fined Rs. 10 each.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Gopar, Mandla and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	9
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	23	30	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Khandwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	35	27	53
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Manalakmi	11	9	11
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Esamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	31	27	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	6	4	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total	113	108	170
Total plague deaths to date...	266,208	248,009	
Same date last year....	158	142	255

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,116 as against 938 during the previous week. Of the total number 550 died of plague, which showed an increase of 131 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,614, which included 888 deaths from plague.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

FIRST-DAY'S JUDGING.

THE Bombay Horse Show opened on the Oval yesterday afternoon under pleasant conditions. The heat was rather trying, although, as the afternoon wore on, the weather was a good deal cooler, and a large attendance visited the Show ground. This year the Committee have succeeded in obtaining another imposing list of entries. The programme consists of thirty-seven well filled classes, the quality of which compares very favourably indeed with the entries of previous shows. During the last year importers have been very busy, and this fact is clearly indicated by the amount of new blood which is appearing this year in the show-list. One interesting feature of the present show is the largely increased exhibition of carriages and other vehicles. For the first time in the history of the institution motor-cars figure in the list of exhibits, and naturally this section attracted a good deal of attention. Quite a creditable section of cars were entered, showing that automobilism as a pastime is gaining a firm footing in Bombay.

Altogether there were between forty and fifty more entries than on the occasion of last year's show. This is a capital result, especially as last year there was also an increase. It proves beyond a doubt that the exhibition is increasing in popularity, and is also stimulating an interest in a better class of horse flesh than has ever been seen amongst private owners in Bombay. The jumping competitions, always the most interesting events of the show, attracted very satisfactory fields. In the 14-2 pony class a score of good animals were entered and there were nine more in the horse class. There is a splendid display of hunters of all classes, and the judges found the task of disposing the awards a difficult one. The classes for ladies' horses are also unusually well filled. On the whole, a most excellent collection of horses has been gathered together. Yesterday was devoted to the judging of polo ponies, ladies' horses, troop horses and chargers, country breds, and ladies' hacks. The competitions that were decided were the pony jumping and driving competitions for single harness over 14-2, Arabs and C-Bs, tandems, and turnouts. The judges in the horse classes are Col. P. K. Beaver, Lieut.-Col J. W. Morgan, A. V. D., Lieut.-Col Hazleton, A. V. D., Lieut.-Col R. Broome, and Mr. F. A. Prevost. The dog show, the judging of which will take place on Thursday morning, has also attracted a capital display of exhibits. There are fourteen good classes, of which the smooth and wire-haired fox-terriers are the best filled. The puppy class is also a good one, and we are informed that the quality of all the classes is up to the average. The judging will be undertaken by Mr. F. E. Place, the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, and others.

For the exhibition this year the committee are to be congratulated upon having secured the patronage of His Excellency Lord Lamington, H. H. the Nizam, H.H. the Aga Khan, and Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O. The General Committee is as follows:—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., President; Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Bull, I.M.S., Mr. D. N. Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, I. M. S., Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Broome, Mr. J. N. Tata, Mr. Mathuradas Gocouldas, Mr. J. A. Lord, M.F.H., Colonel Onslow, R. E., Major J. Brolie-Mills, I. C. V. D., Mr. J. Place, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. Sulliman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Douglas Bennet, Mr. Sulliman Abdul Wahed, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Elliott Powell, Mr. Prier de Saone, and Lieut.-Col. Hardy. The work of the Local Executive Committee has been allocated to Capt. F. D. Hunt, A. V. D., Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. T. L. Roberts, Mr. C. M. Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, I.M.S., Mr. W. E. Cram, and Captain J. H. Crawford. Col. Anderson, A. V. D., officiates as Honorary Veterinary Surgeon to the exhibition and Mr. J. St. J. Graham is the honorary secretary and treasurer. Special prizes are to be given this year for the best hunter in the show, and also for the best yearling or two-year-old Arab colt or filly. The latter award has been presented by Sulleman Cassim Haji Mitha. In the dog classes a cup value Rs. 25 is to be awarded by Mr. Sulleman Cassim Mitha in the English and Irish greyhound classes; a cup value Rs. 50 presented by the fund for the best dog in the show, two medallions presented by the Ladies' Kennel Association, one silver medal for British Soldiers' dogs presented by the Ladies' Kennel Association, and a special prize in connection with the Gazette Birthday Stakes presented by the Northern India Kennel Association. Judging commenced yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.

The first class to enter the judge's ring was that for troop horses belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard and the Mounted Police. The class was monopolised by His Excellency's troopers, a well made lot of animals, though light. There was very little to choose between any of them. The prize eventually went to a brown gelding, one of the smallest horses on the detachment. The class for Volunteer Officers and Light Horse chargers also produced a good lot of entries, and the first award went to the Talka, a beautiful bay waler belonging to Mr. A. S. Galtrey. The judges were some time in deciding between this horse and Ladysmith, the fine bay mare which has won this class previously. Mr. L. E. Neame took the third award with his grey waler gelding Jude, another capital Light Horse hunter. There was a capitally and evenly matched lot of polo ponies in the class for light weight Arabs and country-breds. The first award went to the grey Arab gelding "B. P." belonging to Capt. J. H. M. Davie, a pretty little pony which just managed to snatch first honours from another grey Arab of much the same stamp—Kazban, belonging to Major F. J. M. Edwards. Another capital lot of chargers was entered for the class for English and Colonial horses. They were practically all walers. The first award went to another of the chargers from his Excellency' Body Guard, ridden by Rissaldar Bhagwan Singh, a big bay waler. The second award was given to Major F. J. M. Edwards' brown English mare Zante, a trim looking horse, also entered in one of the ladies' classes. A good deal of interest attached to the class for ladies' horses other than Arabs and country-breds. There were seventeen entries, among which were numbered several of last year's winners. The operation of judging proved rather long. Lady Jenkins' Perth, a previous winner, was the first to be called out, but the first award eventually went to Major F. Cleveland's bay waler gelding Dandy, a typical ladies' mount. Zante, Major Edwards' brown English mare, was a good second. In the class for all polo ponies there were eleven entries and the first prize went to Captain Meynell's chestnut waler Marseilles, a speedy looking little mare shown in fine feather. Mr. D. N. Graham's Lady Lovelace, a chestnut English mare, came second, and the third award went to Captain Davie's "B. P.," the Arab gelding which secured the first award in the light weight Arab and C.-B. class. The entries in the class for chargers other than English and Colonials were small, only five turning out. The first award went to a capital Arab charger belonging to Captain J. D. Hunt. Captain Davie's "B.P." ran the winner close, but only one prize was awarded in this class owing to a paucity of entries. A good display of ladies' mounts was also entered in the class for Arabs and country-breds. The first award was won rather easily by the pretty bay country-bred mare Vigilance belonging to Mrs C. A. B. Beatty. Mr. D. N. Graham secured second place with a bay Arab of a very good type. The class for country-breds contained a number of beauties, including three splendid animals from Mr. J. D. Scott's stable. The first award easily went to the beautiful mare Gentle Lady, who has been performing such great things on the Mahaluxmi course. Mr. S. A. Wahed was second with a capital little chestnut mare that beat everything else in the class. The section for ladies' horses other than Arabs and country breds was won by Mrs. Grafton Young with a black roan walker Topthorn II, a beautiful animal that has on more than one occasion conspicuously figured at the show. Mrs. Prier de Saone was second with the brown waler mare Winnal. The event of the afternoon was of course the jumping competition for ponies. In this class there were more than a score of entries, and some exceedingly pretty jumping was witnessed. Mr. Percy Fischer, Mr. Furdoonji, and Mr. Owen Symons were sent over the course again, all having jumped capitally. Mr. Fischer raised a little water at the last jump, and Mr. Furdoonji brought down the wall. At the third call Mr. Symons and his son took the course, and there was very little to choose between the jumping of their mounts. The first prize went to Mr. Symons, who rode Mrs. C. A. B. Beatty's Vigilance, the second to Mr. Owen Symons, who rode Chaffinch, and the third to Mr. F. J. Rome's dun waler ridden by Mr. Percy Fischer. A smart lot of animals turned out in the classes for harness horses. The section for other classes than Arabs and country-breds attracted 14 entries, although one or or two did not turn out. H. E. the Governor's bay waler gelding Speaker, Mr. Anandji Nanji's Modesty, and Mr. R. M. Dalal's Stocking were three of the first to be called into the ring. Both Modesty and Speaker had a capital action and were well driven. The first prize eventually went to Mr. Anandji Nanji's Modesty, driven by Mr. C. A. Ellis, the second to Major H. F. Cleveland's bay waler Douglas, and the third to His Excellency's exhibit. The class for Arabs and country-breds in harness attracted an equally pretty lot, and some nice tandems were also exhibited. The following are the details of yesterday's judging:—

POLO-PONIES.—Light weight Arabs and Country-breds.

Captain J H M Davie B P	1
Major F J M Edwards Kazban	2
Mr L Barraclough Nero	3
Mr S S Clarke Marius	0
Mr R F R Cooke Conductor	0
Mr J St J Graham Gentleman	0
Mr P F Fischer Sincere	0
Mr P F Fischer Firefly	0
Mr T C Naples	0
Mr D N Graham Dawn	0
Captain D S Lambert Flycatcher	0
Captain A S Ash The Major	0
Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Bin Crutal Buckseesh	0

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H E the Governor's Body-Guard No 71	2
H E the Governor's Body-Guard No 29	3
H E the Governor's Body-Guard No 30	0
H E the Governor's Body-Guard No 20	0
H E the Governor's Body-Guard No 16	0
H E the Governor's Body-Guard No 34	0

CHARGERS—Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.

Mr A S Galtrey The Tyke	1
Mr F A Reddie Ladysmith	2
Mr L E Neame Jude	3
Mr F A Roddie Guess	0
Mr W F Rutherford Mad Mullah	0
Mr T L Roberts Moroney	0
Mr D Fairnie Nanay

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WAR NEWS.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1904.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

CHAPTERS dealing with the religious beliefs in India, in the new Census report, furnish instructive reading. That which treats of Christianity is one of the most noteworthy. There are in this country 2,923,241 Christians, of whom 2,664,313 are natives and the remainder Europeans and Eurasians. Of the natives about two-fifths are shown to be Roman Catholics and one-eighth Romo-Syrians; one-ninth belong to the Anglican communion, one-eleventh are Jacobite Syrians, and one-twelfth are Baptists. Of the other sects the best represented are the Lutherans and allied denominations, who claim six per cent. of the total, the Methodists with two and a half, and the Presbyterians with one and a half per cent. According to the returns the two branches of the Syrian church (Roman and Jacobite) between them account for more than one-fifth of the total number of native Christians, but many of those who own allegiance to the Pope have been classed merely as Roman Catholics, without further specification, and the actual number of Christians descended from the Syrian church is thus far greater than that shown by the figures. Nearly two-thirds of the total number of Christians are found in the Madras Presidency, including Cochin, Travancore and its other Native States. In Cochin and Travancore where the Syrian church has most of its adherents, nearly a quarter of the entire population profess the Christian faith. More than four-fifths of the Christians in Madras proper are found in the eight southernmost districts, the scene of the labours of St. Francis Xavier and of Schwartz; except in Tinnevelly, where the Anglicans nearly equal them, the great majority are shown as Roman Catholics, but of these many are Romo-Syrians, who have here merged in the general return of Roman Catholics. Excluding these districts and the city of Madras, we find Christians in large numbers only in three districts in the Telegu country where they consist mainly of Baptists and Lutherans, in Nellore where they are almost wholly Baptists, and in Kurnool where the Baptists predominate, but there is also a respectable minority of Anglicans, and it is recorded that in these districts the results are due almost entirely to the missionary enterprise of the last thirty years.

The oldest of the Christian communities in India is the Syrian church, which claims, though we are told that claim is based on but doubtful authority, to have been founded by the Apostle St. Thomas. Certainly, however, it was in existence as far back as the commencement of the sixth century. Cosmas Indicapleustes, who visited India in A.D. 522, tells of it. These Christians, we learn, were formerly Nestorians whose spiritual head was the Patriarch of Babylon. When the Portuguese obtained a footing in India in the fifteenth century they endeavoured to bring them under the rule of the Pope and to substitute the Latin rite and dogmas for the Syrian. They eventually succeeded in doing so by force, but there was always a strong opposition, and when the power of the Portuguese was broken by the Dutch about the middle of the sixteenth century, many threw off the Papal yoke and placed themselves under a bishop, consecrated, not by the Patriarch of Babylon, but by him of Antioch, under whose influence they adopted the Jacobite ritual and liturgies. Since then it is recorded they have suffered much from internal dissensions, but the main distinction at the present day is between those who favour certain practices of the Anglican church or Reformed Syrians and those who do not, or Jacobite Syrians. Those who continue to accept the supremacy of the Pope are now often regarded as Roman Catholics, but are more correctly described as Romo-Syrians; their services are in the Syrian language, they follow in part the Syrian ritual, and they have recently been placed under Vicars-Apostolic of their own race. The first efforts by Europeans to Christianise the natives were of course made by the Portuguese. The King of Portugal was given the power to nominate Bishops, and the conflict of authority between the Portuguese Archbishop of Goa and his suffragans and the Jesuit and other independent bodies owning direct allegiance to the Pope led to altercations which have only recently been composed to rest. St. Francis Xavier came in 1542 and he was quickly followed by other missionaries, and to-day there are numerous Roman Catholic mission agencies in the country, the most successful being said to be that of Ranchi in Chota Nagpur. The earliest Protestant propaganda is shown to be that of the Lutherans, who established themselves at Tranquebar in 1706 under the patronage of the King of Denmark. The Baptists followed, but it was not until 1813 that the Anglican missionary work commenced.

So far as missionary work in Bombay is concerned it is shown that the quota of native Christians has risen from 129,814 in 1891 to 131,319 at the last census. This number includes 105 000 Roman Catholics, many of whom are the descendents of the converts made by the Portuguese several centuries ago, who at the present day are ignorant and unprogressive. The remainder, we read, is made up of more recent converts to a variety of sects, among which the Salvation Army and the Anglican Church take numerical precedence. The greatest growth during the decade is said to have occurred in the Kaira district, which boasts twenty-five thousand Christians, compared with little more than two thousand in 1891, and Ahmednagar, where the number has risen from six to twenty-one thousand. In the former district the Salvation Army has "rallied more than eleven thousand soldiers to its banner," and in the latter the largest accessions are under the heads Anglican and Congregational. The districts where greatest missionary success is recorded are those which were most severely stricken by famine, and Mr. Enthoven has shown by an examination of the age statistics that, relatively speaking, there has been a far greater increase at the ages of five to fifteen than at any other periods of life. This fact he attributes more to the relations which the missionary bodies have been able to establish with the famine waifs in their orphanages than in any general movement in the adult members of non-Christian communities towards accepting the revelations of the Gospel. We are not quite sure that the missionaries are entitled to count such so-called converts to their credit. The perceptible results of missionary labour are not very striking. In Bengal the classes most receptive of Christianity are those who are outside the Hindu system, or whom Hinduism regards as degraded, whilst in Madras they are recruited almost entirely from the classes of Hindus which are lowest in the social scale. They have nothing to lose by forsaking the faith of their fathers, but almost everything to gain, for they are at once educated and put in the way of earning a living, and nowadays active persecution of converts to Christianity is rare, so, as Mr. Francis, the compiler of the Madras report, writes, those who hearken to the teaching have no martyr's crown to wear, and sheltered as they often are, in a compound round the missionary's bungalow, it matters little to its adherents if their neighbours look askance upon them.

TARIFFS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Transvaal Government have several legacies from the Kruger regime the effects of which the British authorities are inclined to perpetuate. One of these has reference to tariffs and the preferences given to the Portuguese possession of Delagoa Bay. Natal and Cape Colony could well understand why Mr. Kruger's Government should do all in their power to favour Delagoa Bay at the expense of the British Colonies, but they cannot understand why the Transvaal administration should now continue the same policy. The Boer Government secured that railway rates from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal should be twenty per cent. less than those from Durban, Natal being obliged to accept an agreement which thus handicapped her own port. But besides this Delagoa Bay was given other advantages, which included free trade in South African produce and manufactures—a concession denied to the British Colonies. The chief result of this agreement, a correspondent of a home contemporary points out, was that vast quantities of the vilest and cheapest liquor made at Delagoa Bay were imported into the Transvaal. With the change of Government the only modification in the agreement with Portugal was that a duty was put on the importation of liquor, but all other produce of the Province of Mozambique continued to be admitted to the Transvaal duty free, with some curious results. Some of the anomalies were removed by the Customs Convention under which all Natal produce was allowed to enter the Transvaal free of duty. But the Portuguese Province of Mozambique now enjoys the privileges of free trade with the new Colony without any of the responsibilities imposed by the Customs Convention on Natal and Cape Colony. Under the permission of the free import into the Transvaal of the "produce and manufactures" of the Portuguese possession an advantage is given to Delagoa Bay which threatens seriously to affect the trade of the British Coast Colonies. Flour mills have been established in Mozambique and wheat, which is not grown there, and other grain are imported practically free of duty, and after being manufactured into meal or flour the grain is exported to the Transvaal free. On the other hand, Natal and Cape Colony under the Customs Convention are obliged to pay a duty on imported grain of twenty shillings per ton, and the wheat ground in the colonies and exported to the Transvaal is penalised to that extent, while imported flour pays forty shillings per ton. There are similar differences between Mozambique and the British Coast Colonies in regard to other produce. The explanation of this preference is that Portugal threatened to restrict the recruiting in her territory of labour for the Transvaal mines unless these concessions were granted to her. At that time the authorities did not favour the importation of Asiatics, but with the change of view on that subject there should come about a modification of the advantages now given to Delagoa Bay.

THE CONVOCATION.

LORD LAMINGTON as Chancellor of the University of Bombay yesterday delivered the Convocation address. It was a happily conceived oration, and in so far as it was addressed directly to the students who received their degrees, a more appropriate exhortation to young men entering upon their lives' work could not have been wished. The Chancellor had something to say on the real meaning of education, and his suggestion of the danger of individuality being lost in the schools is especially worthy of note in a country where the type of University student exhibits little perceptible variation. Professor Mahaffy, it is well known, has decided views on the subject of education, but in quoting the Dublin Professor's experience in regard to education and criminality, we do not suppose His Excellency intended to do more than indicate that the system of mental training in the Universities does not invariably draw out and develop the best qualities of the student. "Thank your stars you have not been spoiled by the schools" has been said of many a man who has narrowly escaped a University career, to the great advantage of a world which has benefited by natural ability. In drawing attention to this aspect of the subject, the Chancellor indicated a defect that is inseparable from a system based on examination tests. For the rest, philanthropists who desire to increase the endowments of the Bombay University will find in Lord Lamington's address a hint as to how they may usefully apply the funds they wish to devise. Last year the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, made a strong appeal for the endowment of a Central College of Science and Lord Lamington supports the appeal. There has been no evidence that the project has received any material support during the year, but it is to be hoped that the additional sanction now given to it will produce some response from those minded to aid educational schemes.

THE Portuguese Government has approved the construction of the railway from Beira to Sena, on the Zambesi.

THE Mormon Church according to a telegram from Salt Lake City, has condemned the use of alcohol, coffee, and tea.

THE French "Journal Official" has published a decree by the Minister of Agriculture fixing the bounty for the cultivation of hemp and flax at 66 francs per hectare.

THE Berne correspondent of the "Advertiser" tells of a new club at Fribourg which is only open to people with bald heads that shine. They meet every month to eat ham and listen to music.

A BELGIAN syndicate is reported to have obtained a mining concession from the Korean Government at Am-byon in the neighbourhood of Yuen-san.

THE White Star liners in future are to carry sea post-offices and postal staff. The mails will be sorted ready for delivery on reaching port. The first vessel equipped is the Oceanic.

A NEW mine has been discovered on the Continent which is said to produce an almost absolutely pure Silica weighing four times less than the German article, and for explosives absorbing six times more glycerine.

ACCORDING to Dr. William Ford Robinson, pathologist to the Scottish Asylums Board, offspring inherit nothing from their parents. If true, this does away with a good excuse for wrongdoing.

BY arrangement with the Austrian Lloyd Shipping Company, says a Vienna telegram, Austrian sugar will reach India and Japan three shillings per ton cheaper than hitherto.

THE Japanese who left Eastern Siberia for Japan when war seemed imminent, were mostly labourers and workmen in small posts. The family of the Japanese Consul at Vladivostock left in an English Mail steamer.

MESSRS. TOOTH AND TOOTH commenced on the 27th January, to sell a vast collection of articles left in trains, including 1,750 umbrellas, 590 walking-sticks, boas, books, large bundles of books, 110 pipes, set of rubies, gold pins, and a considerable number of articles of jewellery, can of motor spirit, a banjo, 520 boots, 270 felt hats, and 250 straw hats and bonnets.

THE unseemly conduct at the recent Rectorial gathering in Edinburgh University has resulted in the rustication for two years of two students who in female fancy costume walked up to the platform and presented a black doll to the Prime Minister and Sir Robert Finlay. One had not yet matriculated, and now he cannot do so for two years. The other is understood to be leaving the country next week. The rustication applies to attendance at all Scottish Universities.

MR. JOHN NEELY and Mr. Selby Neely, cotton experts from the United States, have started for West Africa under the auspices of the British Cotton Growers Association with the object of conducting experiments and supervising the growth of cotton among natives in the vicinity of Freetown. Mr. Selby Neely will afterwards proceed to Nigeria. Messrs. Neely are accompanied by three negro cotton farmers from the Southern States of America, who have had great experience in the tending of the cotton plant in various stages of development.

IN these days of "wars and rumours of wars," Europ an linen manufacturers do not like to place too much dependence upon Russian flax, which occupies as to that staple the position of the United States with regard to cotton. With a view to developing the growth of flax in Hungary the national Minister of Agriculture has offered to subsidize corporations willing to erect mills for working flax or hemp grown in that country. He offers to advance 50 per cent of the cost of building and equipment, up to a limit of equal to about dols.15,000 in each case. Repayments are to commence in eleven years, spreading over a subsequent period of 15 years.

DID John Sadleir, M.P. for Sligo (whilom Lord of the Treasury, and known as the "Suicide Banker," whose fate as a financieer is tragically recalled by the suicide of Whitaker Wright, really poison himself near Jack Straw's Castle on Hampstead Heath on February 17, 1856? There are people to be found to this day who believe that the body identified as that of Sadleir, the archforger and gigantic swindler, was not the body of Sadleir at all, Sadleir's own cream-jug, from which the poison had been taken, notwithstanding. Mr Douglas Pyne, M.P., expressed this opinion, a short time before he himself disappeared, that John Sadleir was even then alive, and that if he disappeared his friends were not to think that he was dead. A few days later a passengor vanished from the mail boat crossing from Holyhead to Kingstown, and the luggage left behind indicated that the missing passenger was Mr. Douglas Pyne, M.P. But a doubt remained, and the writ for West Waterford was not moved for a whole Session.

THE "Times" writes :—The Irish Government have incurred, as it seems to us, a very serious responsibility by encouraging false hopes upon the Irish University Question. Whatever may be the merits of that question—a subject upon which we need not at present dwell—Mr. Wyndham must know perfectly well that it would be suicidal for the Government to introduce it in the coming session of Parliament. There is undeniably a great division of opinion upon it in the Unionist Party, and we fancy, among the Unionist leader. It is as Mr. Balfour told us in his last speech, his first business to keep the party together in the present critical stage of its fortunes. Nothing, as Mr. Wyndham must perceive, but at least such a degree of agreement in Ireland as served for the basis of the last Land Act could justify the Prime Minister, in this state of things, in giving his consent to the adoption by the Government of an Irish University Bill. It is perfectly notorious that no approach to such an agreement exists or can be brought about in Ireland. To allow the statement to circulate without contradiction that the Government intend to raise the question can but lead to a disppointment which may bear bitter fruits for those responsible for it.

WALK IN EVERYBODY.

THE ACCESSIBILITY OF AMERICAN MINISTERS.

BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.

America is a land of surprises, but to the foreigner who visits Washington for the first time the extreme accessibility of public officials never fails to cause great amazement.

It is easier to see a Cabinet Minister without an appointment than to interview a Wall-street millionaire. The President of the United States is less protected from intrusion than is the great J. Pierpont Morgan. An because of these things the stranger within the capital marvels greatly.

I had business at the Department of State the other morning writes Percival Phillips in the "Daily Express." Filled with memories of Pall Mall and Whitehall, I started early, well equipped with time and patience. I was quite prepared to spend the morning in an attempt to see a secretary's secretary. That I might interview in person the actual head of a Department was beyond my wildest dreams.

I expected to be challenged before reaching the main entrance, but the fat policeman, without so much as a look in my direction, continued his discussion o the Panama Canal question with a brother constable. Within the corridor I encountered an aged person who might have been a head messenger. This, I thought was the beginning of the inquisition, and forth withasked for the Chief Clerk's Office Department of State.

"Second floor, third door on the right," he replied still intent on his newspaper I held out my card. If you want the Chief Clerk, why in thunder don't you go up? he demanded. "Then as I turned toward the stairs he added. There's the elevator at the end of the hall, less you're fond of walkin." And I begged pardon and waited for the lift.

VISITING CARDS UNNECESSARY.

There were several other elderly men wandering aimlessly about the second-floor corridor, and with the assistance of one of them I reached the Chief Clerk's private office. The swing door was closed, and again I offered my card to the messenger.

"Go on in,' he replied, "he won't hurt you." I did so and was able to conclude my mission satisfactorily in just two minutes.

The business of the State Department was going ahead without regard to casual visitor. On the other side of a low railing a very brisk young woman was scanning a telegraphic form covered with double rows of figures which with the aid of a Code-book beside her, were being translated into a long despatch on the Kishineff situation from the American representative at Odessa.

This young woman is the cipher expert of the Department, and I commend her to the attention of the men who think that a woman and a secret cannot go together. This particular clerk as a great many international secrets at her finger tips.

I mentioned to a clerk that I had been surprised at the accessibility of Department officials, adding jocularly that I supposed it was possible to see the Secretary of State himself?

"Well," he replied apologetically. "Mr. Hay is pretty busy this morning. He has just received a despatch from Mr. Conger (the American Minister at Peking), and he is to see the President at eleven. Anything I can do? Or will you come back this afternoon? Perhaps he won't be so busy then."

Still filled with memories of Pall Mall and Whitehall I went my way.

The newspaper correspondent is a power to be reckoned within Washington. At least Cabinet Ministers and the Government generally must think so or they would not have "the run" of the Departmental building.

"Seeing the reporters" is an important item in the day's routine of every official, from Mr. Hay, the head of foreign affairs, to chiefs of minor bureaus in the Post Office, Interior and Commerce Department.

MR. HAY'S DAY.

Let us take Mr. Hay, who is well-known in Downing-street, and who has been described as one of the most tactful ambassadors who ever represented America at the Court of St. James's. My authority for the following is a correspondent who has seen Mr. Hay daily, and sometimes twice daily for the past three years. He selects an "average" day—the conversation quoted below having taken place while the Panama situation was still acute.

Mr. Hay is at his desk soon after ten, sometimes before. He is glancing over despatches that have arrived during the night. The representative of the afternoon newspapers and news agencies are announced. They usually arrive at about the same time every day. Occasionally Mr. Hay is receiving a foreign diplomat, and the reporters wait. Usually they are shown into Mr. Hay's room without delay.

The particulars interview is brief, and more for the purpose of obtaining a brief summary of fresh developments in foreign questions affecting the United States—Panama, Kishineff, Manchuria, Beirut, etc., Mr. Hay talks freely to the men, in whom he has great confidence, often explains a certain obscure despatch, says just how much is to be published and how much kept secret. It has happened many times that the first reportorial callers were given copies of fresh despatches before they had reached Mr. Roosevelt.

Often the morning newspaper correspondents will "drop in" for a moment before Mr. Hay goes to luncheon merely to get in touch with the day's work. They are sure to do so if there is a particularly delicate situation abroad. But the big the interview the "round-up" takes place about four o'clock, when the official day's work is practically done. Then the correspondence—there may be from ten to twenty of them—are shown into the Secretary's office, and there begins a good-humoured game of party and thrust.

ALWAYS SUAVO.

Every man may have come particular question to ask, and he has no hesitation about doing so. Mr. Hay may answer it, and allow the answer to be published, or answer it privately, merely to enlighten the correspondent, or turn it away with a keen sally which leaves the questioner as much in the dark as ever. But in any event his temper is unruffled.

"I saw Count Cassini (the Russian Ambassador) leave here a few minutes ago," one correspondent may say. "Can you tell us anything about it, Mr. Secretary!"

"Yes," Mr. Hay replies. "He left this note," and, picking up a document from his desk, he reads it to the corps of correspondents. Then he may explain or amplify it, and as his visitors listen attentively, the scene suggests a grey-bearded college professor instructing a class.

"Well, but what does it mean?" asks another correspondent.

"Draw your own inferences, replies Mr. Hay. "I needn't tell you that."

About this time the inevitable idiot, who can be counted upon to come to the front upon almost every possible occasion, asks the usual idiotic question. It may be as to why America does not order Russia out of Manchuria or whether war will be declared against Turkey because an American citizen has been assaulted at Alexandretta.

Mr. Hay reduces him to confusion by a swift and often stinging reply. The inevitable idiot retires silently to the rear.

Mr. Secretary, says another correspondent, we haven't had a story for a long time about those islands in the Pacific which are claimed by Japan.

There is nothing new, replies Mr. Hay, I have not heard from Mr. Griscom (Minister to Japan) recently. In his last communication he said that we claimed then by discovery, and that Japan claimed them by right of occupation.

Anything fresh from Panama? asks a third inquisitor.

No! things seem to be quiet.

How about the case of Frank Lenz (an American cycler who was murdered by Kurds while making a tour of the world). Are there any new developments?

"No" replies Mr. Hay, referring to some papers. "His mother wrote to us some time ago, and asked us to take it up again. We have not done so yet."

And so the examination goes on the questions asked embracing almost every power. The interview may last twenty minutes or half an hour, and a great many interrogatories can be put in that time.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK.

JAPANESE TRANSPORT LOST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Information has reached Washington that nearly twenty thousand Japanese landed at Chemulpo on the 14th instant.

The Japanese mobilisation is being methodically carried out and it is estimated that 370,000 troops are ready to take the field without impairing the land defences.

Great secrecy is observed, the troops being removed at night.

A Russian despatch says the situation at Port Arthur on the 14th instant was unchanged.

LONDON FEBRUARY 15.

Reuter wiring from Yingkow says that all foreigners and civilians have been ordered to leave Port Arthur.

The demonstrations at St Petersburg have degenerated into disorderly scenes on the part of the worst elements of the population.

Government circles are uneasy, especially as seditious proclamations are being re-circulated among the students.

Admiral Alexeieff has ordered all Japanese in Manchuria to be arrested and conveyed to Port Arthur.

Japan has appealed to America to intervene in their behalf.

The Russian cruiser Askold, which was damaged in the attack by the Japanese on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur on the 9th instant, afterwards sank in the harbour.

LOSS OF THE ASKOLD.

The Consul for Japan in Bombay informs us that a telegram received by the Japanese Government on the 14th instant from the Japanese Consul at Chefu is as follows :—According to the Captain of U. S. A. steamer Pallades, just arrived here from Port Arthur, the Russian cruiser Askold, which was damaged by our shell fire and was lying in the inner harbour, sank on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

The Russian casualties so far are reported to be 29 killed and 60 wounded and carried ashore. Two were killed in the Golden Hills Fortress and there are several wounded there.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

The Black Sea Fleet.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Akers Douglas, replying to a question, said that Great Britain had not been approached regarding the passage of the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles, and he had no reason to suppose that Russia contemplates any such violation of Treaties.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Official information has been received that the Japanese Imperial Government are issuing in Japan 100,000,000 yens Treasury Bills, redeemable in five years, bearing 5 per cent interest at yens 95 per cent. Tenders will be opened on 1st March.

REPORTED JAPANESE DISASTER.

THE SINKING OF A TRANSPORT.

LOSS OF 1,800 LIVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" from its London correspondent, dated the 15th, states :—It is rumoured from Nagasaki that 1,800 Japanese have been killed, presumably through the sinking of a transport.

A Chifu telegram states that the Port Arthur forts, mistaking three Russian boats for the advance scouts of the Japanese fleet, opened fire and sunk them.

The utmost indignation prevails in London with regard to the statement emanating from St. Petersburg that the Japanese were allowed to use Weihai-wei as a base in the recent naval operations. Reference has been made to Sir Cyprian Bridge, who cables an absolute denial of the report.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

An evening contemporary publishes the following telegram dated Singapore, February 16th, which obviously needs confirmation in some particulars :—

A demi-official report from Port Arthur to the "Straits Times" states that before the declaration of war the Japanese treacherously attacked Chemulpo. Two Russian men-of-war being damaged, were voluntarily blown up.

On the night of the 8th February the Japanese attacked the Port Arthur fleet, which being surprised was slightly damaged.

On the 9th instant the Japanese bombarded Port Arthur, but were repulsed by three Russian men-of-war, which were slightly injured.

Japan is disseminating false news.

The Japanese disembarked east of Port Arthur (Dalny ?), but were checked and 8,000 were killed.

The Chinese will not accept Russian banknotes.

The Russians from Chemulpo and Seoul have arrived at Chefu. The Pascal reports that British, French and Italian commanders protested against Japanese attacking the Varyag and Koriets, but the Americans refused to join.

The following incredible report is also published as a telegram dated Colombo, February 16th :—A message from Hankow, dated February 15th, states that during the night of the 13th the Japanese lost six warships, while the Russians had no losses.

The Japs landed about 30,000 men in the Bay of Kinchow, and 250 Cossacks cut them up with swords.

[In reference to the above message, it is well to remember the circumstantial accounts regarding the alleged massacre of the Legations at Peking during the "Boxer" troubles.]

A CHILD OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

Interest and admiration at the present moment centre in the Navy of Japan, its "personnel" and its power. It is with some pride that we recall that this Navy, which is distinguishing itself by a quickness and bravery really remarkable in so young a fleet, has often been termed a "child of the British fleet," has been largely moulded in the British model by British officers, and in part owes its inception to British aid.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

This is the opinion given in conversation of an English officer returned from the Far East on the sailors of Japan.

"Excellent little chaps," he said ; "keen as mustard. They were always at it ; always anxious to learn. The only thing about them was that when they thought you weren't looking they would pick up things you had not shown them and try to find out the secret."

When Japan just awoke to the meaning of seapower, she realised that the situation in the Far East was much the same as that of Great Britain in the West, that both countries must make the fleet the great line of defence. As far back as the seventies the British Admiralty was approached with the result that a mission was sent out from England to lay the foundation of the naval organisation on which Japan has built. Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald (then Commander) Douglas, and a number of other officers of the British navy had a hand in this early work, and as recently as 1893 Admiral John Ingles was accredited to the Japanese Government as naval adviser, and laterly Captain E. C. T. Troubridge, R. N., has been attached to the British Legation at Tokio, and has no doubt given advice and assistance. These youngest children of civilisation chose the British Navy as their model, because they had faith in it, and in order that their future officers might see how English ships were managed a number of cadets were sent to sea in British men-of-war, and studied in the naval establishments of this country. Nothing that could be done to give the officers of the Japanese fleet and inside knowledge of British methods was omitted, and even to-day two Japanese officers are serving in British men-of-war, one in the "Mars" and the other in the "Royal Sovereign."

THE JAPANESE BORN SAILORS.

During these years, when an experienced staff was laying the foundation of an organisation in Japan, and Japanese officers were afloat in British ships, a truer conception of these small but intelligent people was obtained. Subsequent experience has fully conformed the high opinion formed in these early years. The officers are quick good disciplinarians, and keenly devoted to the scentific side of warfare including gunnery and the torpedo. The Japanese have always had a love of the sea, and this is reflected on board the modern fleet as surely as in the old days of quaint sailing ships. The men, like their officers, have shown courage, powers of endurance, and a high order of intelligence. Throughout the war with China, all the crews behaved admirably. The world rang with their prowess, and now they are on the high road to achieve yet greater distinction.

PLUCK AND ENDURANCE AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

Probably no British officer has studied the Japanese fleet for so many years, and with such care, as Vice-Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald. He was with Lord Elgin in 1858 when the British Envoy presented the Shogun, the ruler at that time, with the first steam vessel possessed by Japan, a small yacht called the "Empress," which was a personal present from Queen Victoria. Admiral Fitzgerald also visited the country in later years—he was there in 1899—and his opinion of the personnel of the fleet has a peculiar interest, since it expresses the views of one who knows what efficient crews should be. First, referring to the war with China. The blockade of Wei-Hai-Wei during a winter of arctic severity showed a tenacity of purpose, a patriotic devotion to duty, and an utter disregard for hardships and fatigue which are unsurpassed in any naval record I have read. As an instance of the pluck and determination shown by the Japanese navy on this occasion, it may be mentioned that a Lieutenant in command of one of the torpedo boats was frozen to death at his post ; and there were many other episodes during the war which showed with what heroic contempt for the terrible hardships of a winter campaign in North China the Japanese naval officers and men were animated. The pluck and hardihood are, no doubt inherent in this race of sturdy warriors, but all the dash, courage, and endurance in the world will not enable men to work modern warships and torpedo-boats without previous training and experience ; and it was in recognising this fact that the Japanese statesmen showed a wisdom and foresight which could scarcely have been expected of men with their antecedents.

It has often been said that the Japanese are mere imitators of European methods, that they have no initiative, and can only imitate up to a certain point, at which they stop and go no further. It is quite possible that during the early stages of the opening up of the country and the first contact with European ideas and methods, this may have been true ; but that was before they understood the reasons for the innumerous innovations they were asked to adopt. They copied first and found out the reason afterwards which seems to be quite the right way to learn a new language learn to speak first and then study the grammar afterwards. However this may be, it is quite certain that they are now a long way past the imitative stage and in some matters they appear to have improved upon the methods of their instructors.

ADMIRAL FITZGERALD'S OPINION.

With further reference to the personnel Admiral Fitzgerald states :

The first thing that strikes one is the immense earnestness of officers and men, a determination to excel regardless of trouble and in spite of occasional mishaps. There is no shilly-shallying, no dilatoriness whatever they do they seem to do with all their hearts, and as if they liked it. They pay of both officers and men is very small compared with that of other nations, but they appear to be thoroughly well contented.

Japan has built up her Navy with the assistance of Great Britain, but to-day she stands alone. Before the war with China the fleet was regarded with some distress by the majority of the people, but the prowess which officers and men then displayed raised enthusiasm for the fleet to a high point. The training of the younger officers, in particular in their warlike duties has been of the most thorough kind ; they live for the navy, and all other interests are far away in the background. These products of the newest system of training feel that they have at their head officers who, if they are not of their own high scientific standing, are experienced in the actual conditions of warfare, are no mean strategists and tecticians, and have had ample opportunities for handling great fleets.

That their training has not been thrown away, has been shown clearly in the last few days. Admiral Togo the "Fighting Admiral," has already proved himself a tactician as well as a bold and skilful fighter. Alexeieff has yet to show that he is either.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Amendment to the Address.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. Morley's free trade amendment to the address was rejected in the Commons last night by 327 against 276 votes.

About a score of Unionists, including Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, and all the Nationalists, voted with the minority.

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Cape elections are finished and the Progressives have a majority of five.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The New Convention.

The Franco-Siamese Convention provides that the evacuation of Chantaban shall coincide with the French occupation of Krat.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Duke of Connaught's Appointment.

It is announced that the Duke of Connaught will be Inspector-General of the Forces.

WRECK OF THE YEOMAN.

The steamer Yeoman is a total loss and is breaking up.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Match.

In the return match against New South Wales, Warner's team won by 278.

DEATH OF THE HON. MARY MANNERS.

SAD END TO AN INDIAN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 16.

The death occurred here last night of the Honourable Mary Manners, the eldest child of Lord and Lady John Thomas Manners, who have been sight-seeing and shooting in the Mysore Province, since January 25th, with Lord and Lady Bentinck as guests of the Maharajah.

After the elephant shooting, while Lord and Lady Bentinck left for England, the Manners party went to the Garsoppa falls, where the deceased lady suddenly took ill of acute dysentery and jungle fever on Friday last. The party came into Bangalore quickly from camp on Sunday morning, and Colonel John Smyth attended upon the patient at the West End Hotel. She passed away at 8-30 last night, and arrangements are being made to convey the remains to England at once.

The unfortunate young lady, who was only 17 years of age, was to have been presented at Court on her return to England.

Lord Manners and party were to have visited Hyderabad on their way to Bombay and home, but the visit has now been cancelled.

ACTION AGAINST THE S. M. RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLAIMS FOR RS. 70,000.

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 16.

In connection with the suits aggregating a claim of Rs. 70,000 for damages for injuries sustained by certain Mahomedan passengers in the accident to a train on the Southern Mahratta Railway near Yellahanka in August 1902, the first issue was argued before the District Judge at Bangalore by Mr. Eardley Norton for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Wallis, Advocate-General of Madras, and Mr. Lawrence for the Railway Company.

The issue was whether there was any negligence on the part of the Railway Company to cause the parting of the train and the subsequent collision.

Mr. Norton contended that the defendants were bound to prove that they were not guilty of negligence. Mr. Wallis, on the other hand, argued that it was for the plaintiffs to prove that there was negligence before the defendants could be called upon to show that there was no negligence. Numerous authorities were quoted by both sides, Counsel speaking for seven hours, after which the Judge reserved orders on the point as to who should open the case.

SIR JAMES BOURDILLON INDISPOSED.

Sir James Bourdillon, who returned from his tour to the Coorg Province, of which he is Chief Commissioner, has been ailing for some days at Mysore, necessitating the presence of the Residency Surgeon from Bangalore. He took ill in camp suddenly, but has now recovered.

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races. Double Events. Call and see the Prices offered by CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

SPEECH AT CHITTAGONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Viceroy arrived at Chittagong yesterday and received addresses from the local Port Trust, the Municipality, the District Board, the Chittagong Association, and other bodies, and gave a long reply in which he made some important announcements. Referring to the Technical Education Commission, he said that in a few weeks' time the Government of India would bring out a full and reasoned statement of its policy in every branch of education in India which he trusted would supply both a compendium and a guide to future action for many years to come. Regarding the Railway and Police Commissions he said the proposals of the Government of India are now before the Secretary of State and are only awaiting his orders, while in the matter of the Irrigation Commission action is already being taken and a definite scheme of policy to be pursued over a long series of years will be exhaustively worked out in the forthcoming summer. In regard to the salt tax he claimed that a general fall in the price and a rise in consumption had followed the reduction made last year in the duty, the consequence being that whereas Government expected to sacrifice 173 lakhs of revenue by remission, they had in fact lost only 150 lakhs. Discussing the position of Chittagong, the Viceroy said that it seemed to him clear that a change was already taking place in the nature of its trade, which was mainly the result of the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and he announced that in the present favourable state of their finances, which admitted of a generosity not always possible, the Government of India would write off the unpaid balance of the loan made to the port for the purchase of a steam tug, would help in the matter of procuring a dredger to clear the bars for larger vessels, would pay for the revetment of the river banks and lend money on reasonable terms for wharves and warehouses for the anticipated development of the trade. Discussing the question of the partition of Bengal, the Viceroy claimed that the proposals must be considered on their merit. Regarding Sir Charles Stevens' alleged opposition, he remarked that if Sir Charles had been correctly reported, he must have forgotten that when a member of the Bengal Board of Revenue he and his colleague Mr. Tyall had reported strongly in favour of the change and only advised its postponement for three years. Regarding Sir Henry Cotton's minute, he pointed out that Sir Henry had been but two months Commissioner of Assam when he wrote it, and that both Sir William Ward, Mr. Fuller and other high Assam and Bengal officials took the contrary view.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND PUNKAHS IN BARRACKS.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Government have sanctioned the appointment, for a period not exceeding twelve months, on a salary of Rs. 700 per month, of an electrical engineer in connection with the electric lighting and mechanical punkah-pulling schemes in the Punjab Command. He will be employed in the first instance at Meean Meer.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

A Conference of the Indian Chambers of Commerce will be held in Calcutta next January.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE MOULTRIE.

The death, at Home, is reported of Mr. George Moultrie, formerly of the Bank of Bengal.

PLANTERS AND COOLIES.

ESTATE MANAGERS PROSECUTED.

At the Tejpur Sessions, Assam, yesterday, Mr. Thom, of the Dhendai Tea Estate, pleaded guilty to a charge of simple assault and was fined Rs. 150.

Mr. Read, of the same garden, declined to plead guilty to simple hurt, though he admitted a simple assault, and evidence on the subject of his alleged beating of a coolie with an axe was gone into.

LADY CURZON.

Lady Curzon has reached home safely.

FOREIGN OFFICE POSTINGS.

Mr. Fraser, now on special duty in the Foreign Office at Calcutta, becomes Resident at Gwalior, vice Colonel Herbert proceeding on leave.

Colonel Yate returns to Baluchistan as Political Resident, relieving Major Ramsay, who reverts to Revenue Commissioner.

Major Macdonald relieves Colonel Temple in charge of Ayab Khan.

Colonel Temple proceeds on leave and it is understood that he thereafter retires.

WEDDING AT CALCUTTA.

St. Peter's Church, Fort William, was the scene this afternoon of the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Wolfe-Murray, daughter of the Quarter-master-General in India and Lady Wolfe-Murray, to Mr. George Sutherland, late President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The General Officer Commanding and all the Members of the Head Quarters Staff, Members of Council and their wives, and the leading members of the non-official community were present. The two Miss Patersons, daughters of the American Consul-General, were the bridesmaids.

THE LUFF POINT SCHEME.

The report of the commission appointed to advise upon the long discussed scheme for the establishment of a station for the shipment of coal at Luff Point near Calcutta is published. The conclusion unanimously arrived at is that it is not under existing circumstances desirable to establish such a station, since it would be of little, if any, use to the Bengal coal industry as a whole.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Colonels C. Rawson and H. Hart, R. E., are permitted to retire.

Second-Lieutenant Jeune, 1st Grenadiers, is appointed Extra A.-D.-C. to the Governor of Bombay.

REGIMENTAL TITLES.

A SYSTEM OF ABBREVIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The India Army Orders contain a list of abbreviated titles for regiments of the Indian Army under the new numbering scheme. Generally speaking the cavalry corps will be known by a number followed by the letter L or C, according as they are lancers or cavalry. 4 L., for example, will represent 4th lancers, Hodson's Horse will be 9 H. H., Skinner's Horse 3 S. H. The Body Guards of the Viceroy and of the Madras and Bombay Governors will be V. B. G., M. B. G., and B. B. G., respectively. Mountain Batteries will be known by a number followed by M. B. The Kohat Mountain Battery, for example, will be 21 M. B. The Sappers will be designated by the number or letter of the company followed by the letters S. M. In the Infantry the 1st Brahmans will be 1 B., the 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry 2 L. I., the 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs 4 R., the 9th Bhopal Infantry 9 I. ; 10th Jats 10 J. ; 12th Sikhs 14 S. ; 23rd Sikh Pioneers 23 S. Prs. The 1st Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles will be 1st 39th G. R., the 40th Pathans 40 (Pns), 41st Dogras 41 D., 101st Grenadiers 101 Grs., 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas will be 2-3 G. R., the Queen's Own Corps of Guides will be C. G. I. and other Corps similarly.

THE SECONDING OF OFFICERS.

Orders upon the scheme already announced for seconding all officers taken from their regiments for outside employ are published. Such seconding is to take effect from the date of taking up the appointment if it is known that it will last a year, otherwise he will remain unseconded for six months.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR GERMANY.

Count Quada, who has been appointed by the German Government as their Consul-General in India, has arrived in Calcutta and taken over the duties of his important office. Dr. Voretzsch, who has been officiating, proceeds to Germany on leave. Baron von Sternberg, the last German Consul-General in India, I regret to learn, is seriously ill and has had to undergo an operation.

THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

The transport Plassy arrives at Bombay on the 27th instant with drafts and a large number of officers and ladies.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

EXPLOSION IN A CAFE.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

London, January 30th.—A fatal acetylene gas explosion is reported from Lognnas, in the south of France. The explosion occurred in a cafe.

Ten people were killed and seventeen were severely injured.

UNITED STATES NAVY ESTIMATES.

It is expected that the United States Congress will increase the Naval Estimates in order to include six first-class fighting ships.

THE CLAIMS OF BANKOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Among the many beneficent measures of Lord Curzon's Government the conservation of historical houses in India occupies not the least important place. His Excellency's idea to preserve the relics of the great person ges who played an important part in the history of India i times gone by affords the means of perpetuating their memory in high regard. But the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject, though gratifying, is also disappointing. It is gratifying, inasmuch as Lord Curzon has set a high value on the residences and forts occupied by them, and disappointing so far as it ignores, of course through inadvertence, a fort which is the corner-stone of the establishment of the British Indian Empire in the Deccan—I mean Velas or Bankot, otherwise called Victoria, in the Ratnagiri District. In a battle between the Angrias and the Peshwas in 1735, in which the Peshwas were triumphant, the then ruling Peshwa bestowed upon the British Government Velas or Bankot, which is styled by the British Government as Victoria, and nine other surrounding villages as a mark of valuable help given by the British Government in the struggle in question with the Angrias. Such a place of great importance should have been allotted a primary place in the list in question—at least its inclusion was of prime importance. The list published has disappointed many, and especially the people of Bankot, so far as this fort is concerned, and I earnestly hope that Lord Curzon will supply the most important omission.—Yours, &c.,

K. B. JOSHI.

16th Feb.

[About 1500, writes Hunter, the whole of the Konkan south of the Savitri came under Rajput rule, when war with the Portuguese wrought grievous loss to Dabhol and other coast towns. The decline of the Portuguese power was accompanied by the rise of that of the Marathas, who under Shivaji established themselves in Ratnagiri (1658-1680) defeating the Bijapur armies, repelling the Moghuls, and overcoming the Sidees and Portuguese. For some years after this the Sidees held possession of part of the district. The success of the pirate Kanhoji Angria led to his being appointed admiral of the Maratha fleet, and obtained part of Ratnagiri as his principality. In 1745 Tulaji Angria, one of his illegitimate sons, succeeded to the lands between Bankot and Savantwadi, disavowed the Peshwa's authority, and seized and plundered all the ships he could master. The English, in conjunction with the Peshwa, in 1755 destroyed the piratical forts at Suvarndrug. The following year, after the destruction of the whole of the Angria's fleet, Viziadrug was taken. For these services Bankot with nine villages were ceded to the British. In 1765 Malwan and Redi were reduced. The former was restored to the Raja of Kolhapur, and Redi was given to the Chief of Savantwadi. The wars between Kolhapur and Savantwadi, carried on for 23 years with varying success, threw the country into great disorder, as each party in turn became supreme. They finally entered into agreements with the British Government and ceded Malwan and Vengurla, and arrangements were made for the cession of the Peshwa's dominions in Ratnagiri, but war breaking out in 1871, the country was occupied by a military force, and the forts were steadily reduced.]

A DOUBLE-HEADED PICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am in possession of a pice bearing the impression of Her Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria on both sides ; could anyone inform me through the medium of this paper whether the above mentioned coin is of any special value ?—Yours, etc.,

O. P. K.

16th Feb.

[The question is sent to us in all sincerity. The special value of the coin, we imagine could only be assessed by those addicted to tossing.—Ed., B. G.]

THE Asiatic Museum of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, has received a present of a valuable collection of Thibetan books brought from Lhassa, and also forty rare Ethiopian manuscripts from Adis Abeba.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

ADDRESS BY H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

THE annual Convocation of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University last evening, when his Excellency Lord Lamington presided as Chancellor for the first time since assuming charge of the Government of Bombay. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen occupied the body of the hall, while the galleries overhead were well filled by students and others—the whole presenting an interesting scene of light, life, and colour. Her Excellency Lady Lamington, Lady Gertrude Molyneaux and the members of the staff of his Excellency the Governor were present. At 5-15 p. m. the procession of the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, and Fellows, having robed themselves in the University Library, entered the hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The procession advanced, headed by Mr. Pandit, the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the steps of the dais, where it halted and formed a double line (each pair of Fellows separating to the right and the left) through which the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Fellows saluted the Chancellor as he passed them, and remained in their places until the pair immediately senior to them had passed on. After saluting the Chancellor, the Deans took the places provided for them on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Fellows took their seats to the right and left behind the Deans and in front of the Chancellor's seat. The order of precedence was that after the junior Fellows came the members of the Legislative Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Principal, Grant Medical College, and the Bishop. Then came the University officers—the Board of Accounts ; the Registrar ; the Syndics in Civil Engineering ; the Syndics in Medicine ; the Syndics in Law ; the Syndics in Arts ; Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering ; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine ; Dean of the Faculty of Law ; Dean of the Faculty of Arts ; the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor. The order of the procession was as follows, and the retiring procession observed the same order reversed :—

THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS.

Mr N M Samarth	Mr Mirza Husein Khan
Mr P N Wadia	Mr. Ratiram D Dave
Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubai	Mr C M Cursetji
	Mr S V Bhandarkar
Dr Sorab K Nariman	Dr Prabhakar
Dr G B Kher	Mrs Pechy-Phipson
Miss Edge	Shaikh Faizullabhai Mulla
Mr K Subramani Aiyar	Mr F M Kanga
Professor K K Kapadia	Professor S R Bhandarkar
Professor H M Bhadkamkar	
Mr Mir Aun Ali	Dr A G Viegas
Mr P G Messent	Mr V N Nene
Mr M K Atmaram-Bhukanvala	Mr M M Munshi
	Dr D A DeMonte
Dr B E Ghasvala	Rao Bahadur S V Kantak
Mr S M Moses	Mr M N Wadia
Dr B F Lally	Rao Bahadur V J Kirtikar
The Ven'ble Archdeacon Scott	The Rev R Scott
Mr N G Welinkar	Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur D P Sajana
Professor C S Thariani	Shams-ul-Ulma J J Modi
Mr D G Padhye	Mr M A A Baig
Mr M D Kanga	Mr Kavasji B Sethna
The Rev Dr Henriques	Mr M H Hakim
Mr Kalabhai Lallubhai	Khan Bahadur Dosabhai Pestonji
Mr Kaliandas Keshavdas	Mr P G Dhumatkar
Mr Hormasji Dadabhai	Rao Bahadur G N Nadkarni
Dr N F Surveyor	Dr Temulji B Nariman
Dr H M Masina	Mr R M Patel
Mr James MacDonald	Mr K N Kabraji
Mr P B Joshi	Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir
Mr J E Davar	Mr Joseph Ezekiel
Mr N V Gokhale	Dr Cowasji Hormusji
Dr P J L DeSouza	Mr F R Vikaji
Dr B N Darabsett	Dr Shantaram Vital
Dr J M Antia	Mr Jamshedji P Kapadia
Mr C A Abdullatiff	Dr Edalji Nashirvanji
Mr Rustam K R Cama	Mr K R Cama
The Rev Father Usteri	Dr M B Colah
Mr G S Rao	The Rev Dhanjibhai Nowroji
Dr Braz DeMonte	
Vety.-Major J Brodie-Mills	
Mr T K Gajjar	
Dr E F Sethna	

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon Mr E M H Fulton	The Hon Mr H S Dikshit
The Hon Khan Bahadur D R Chichgar.	The Hon Mr G K Parekh

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon Mr Justice Crowe	The Hon Mr Justice Badrudin Tyabji
The Hon Mr Justice Chandavarkar	

PRINCIPAL, GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Lieut-Colonel Dimmock

BISHOPS.

The Most Rev T Dalhoff	The Right Rev Dr Pyne

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Board of Accounts.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas
Professor Muller	

REGISTRAR.

Professor F M Dastur

SYNDICS.

Mr N A F Moos	The Hon Mr Chimanlal H Setalvad
Khan Bahadur M C Murzban	Mr R D Sethna
Dr K E Dadachanji	The Rev Father Dreckmann
Major L F Childe	Principal M Macmillan
Mr Shamrao Vithal	

DEANS.

The Hon Mr W C Hughes	The Hon Mr P M Mehta
Dr R N Khory	Mr E Giles

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Rev Dr. Mackichan M A, D D, LL. D.

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Hon Lord Lamington, G C M G, K G C I E.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, there followed, on behalf of candidates for a degree, the application by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduated ; the passing of a grace by the Senate for their admission to the degree ; the presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor ; and their admission to the degree by the Chancellor. The Registrar, Professor Fardunjee M. Dastur, then made a declaration of the degrees conferred. Next came the presentation of the Kinlock Forbes Gold Medal, the James Barkley Gold Medal, the Chancellor's Medal, the Cobden Club Medal, the Queen Empress Silver Medal, the Bai Hirabaf Pestonji H. Cama Gold Medal, and the J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal.

THE REPORT.

The Registrar then submitted the report of the proceedings of the University during the year.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

H. E. Lord Lamington, Chancellor of the University, then delivered his address. He said : Mr. Vice Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate.—During the past academic year seven names have been removed from our Senate-roll—four by death and three through retirement from India, and though I had not the honour of personal acquaintance with any one of them, I have heard something of them all ; each attained distinction in his own calling, and it is fitting that a tribute should be paid to their memory in this place. The late Mr. H. H. Starling, M.A., LL. B., was for a number of years an active member of the Senate, and for some time a Syndic and Dean in the Faculty of Law. He more than once occupied for a time a seat on the High Court Bench. Of an unblemished private character and high professional reputation, his deep interest in academic questions enabled him to render useful service to this University. Dr. Blaney, C. I. E., had already attained high civic reputation before he was made a Fellow of the University, and although he took no prominent part in the work of the Senate, it is seemly that reference should be made, in this place, to the loss sustained by many public interests through the death of so eminent a citizen of Bombay. His extensive practice would have enabled him to amass considerable wealth, but his open-handed generosity to all in distress precluded affluence, and he died in honourable poverty. For many years he set the whole of Bombay a striking example of unselfish civic patriotism. He loved the City with a passionate devotion, and its welfare was constantly in his thoughts. He was twice Sheriff of Bombay and was largely instrumental in procuring the present magnificent water supply. Through the deaths of Mr S. G. Jinsivala, M. A., and Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, BA., I. L. B, the University has lost two of its distinguished graduates—the former, a scholar of considerable attainment in more than one department of study, was specially proficient in Sanskrit learning the latter; noted for his attainments in the study of Indian law, was highly esteemed not only at the Bar but also in the Re-

nate of the University. Dr. John Pollen, C. I. E., is one of those who have left the Senate through retirement from India. Although the exigencies of the public service made it impossible for him to identify himself continuously with the work of the Senate, his genial presence is missed here as in the meetings of the other public institutions with which he was connected. Lt.-Colonel Hatch, I. M. S., who has also retired from India, was for a number of years a leading member of the Faculty of Medicine, and as Dean and Syndic exercised an important influence on the counsels of the University, especially in matters affecting the Faculty which he represented. But to the University the greatest loss of the year has been the retirement of the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, which has deprived the Senate of the services of one of its most eminent members. For more than 5 years Mr. Candy held office as Vice-Chancellor of the University and during the whole of this period he devoted himself strenuously and unsparingly to the duties of his office, bringing to bear on the various problems with which he had to deal that keen practical judgment and strong devotion to duty for which he was distinguished during a long and honourable service in this country. And while dealing with these losses which I may call personal to the Bombay University, let me also briefly refer to a loss which we feel in common with almost every civilized country of the world—I mean the death of Mr. Herbert Spencer In the pursuit of knowledge he attained a more than European reputation, and his lucid and impressive style brought his teaching home to thousands, while in India the influence he exercised upon the minds of an older generation was powerful. His was indeed a noble life animated by great ideas, predominant amongst which was his firm confidence that every man is able, and should strive, to shape his own destiny. (Applause.)

CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS.

THE PROPOSED MEDICAL DEGREE.

Our report shows that several alterations have been made in the regulations during the course of the year, and it is stated that these are awaiting the sanction of Government. Since that was written Government have accepted the proposals of the University for the revision of the course of Chemistry for the M. A. examination, which will tend, it may be hoped, to a more thorough and practical knowledge of the subject among those aspiring to the degree. They have also, with one small reservation, accepted the changes agreed to by the Senate with a view to equalising the standard of the various professional examinations. I understand that for many years past the institution of a degree in Medicine and Surgery has been before the Medical Faculty of the University, but these discussions have come to nothing for want of unanimity. Last year, however, a scheme was formulated for the institution of an M.B, P.S. degree, and this after modifications in the Senate is now before Government. As the matter is still under consideration, I am not in a position to say what the final views of Government may be, but without any disparagement to the many distinguished Licenciates who have attained success in their profession and a high position in the Faculty of Medicine, I think almost all will agree that the supersession of an unacademic license in Medicine and Surgery by a degree of the nature proposed must tend to raise the standard of education in the University, and to place its course in Medicine on a level with those of the Universities of the other great countries of the world. (Applause). I understand that now indifferent recognition is given to the Licenciates of Medicine and Surgery both in India and elsewhere. Many students who failed to pass their final L.M.& S. have gone to the United Kingdom and obtained a license from one of the Colleges there, and on their return to this country they have sometimes claimed higher status in the profession than their fellows who have only secured the license of this University. I think we may hope that when a new degree such as that now proposed comes into effect the possessors of it will be able to hold their own with the medical profession throughout the world, and the Medical Faculty of the Bombay University will secure a position of greater honour than heretofore. (Applause.) The retention of the old license may be desirable, but I doubt whether the means at our disposal in the Grant Medical College will permit of a two-fold course of study, and the fact that the Matriculation is accepted for admission to the College for the existing medical curricula whereas the Previous examination is suggested as the preliminary from those who aim at the proposed new degree, indicates one of the difficulties which Government will have to consider.

One of the earliest fruits of the Universities Commission has been the transfer of the School Final Examination from the University to the Education Department. There can be no question that this examination, which is intended for the benefit of those who have not the means or desire to go through a University course, but who are anxious to show that they are qualified by average ability and a course of disciplined study to enter private employ or the middle ranks of Government service, is outside the functions of a University; and while Government are indebted to the University for their courtesy in undertaking this examination for so many years, there is no aspect from which the change can be regarded as other than a reform, and no point of view, except perhaps the financial, from which it can be held to be other than a relief to this University.

THE UNIVERSITY'S ENDOWMENTS.

In seeking to learn for the first time something of the work and constitution of the Bombay University I have been turning over the pages of the admirable volume known as the Bombay University Calendar, I could not help being struck by the multitudinous array of endowments. I observe, however, that a number of special endowments have to a great extent hardly fulfilled the purpose for which they were offered. This seems to be notably the case with the medals and prizes presented for essays on selected subjects, for which, in many instances, there is often either no competition at all, or the essays sent in are not sufficiently good to justify an award. I believe this question has more than once attracted the attention of the University authorities. To the on-looker it would seem that some more useful and less diffused method of utilising gifts may perhaps be devised. No doubt the intention of the donor in ear-marking their contributions for special purposes, in order to perpetuate the name of a relative or friend, is praiseworthy enough, but a multiplicity of small endowments is always to be deprecated, especially when they have little practical effect. Another point which struck me was that hitherto the benefactions bestowed on the University have been intended to help the student with the means of study in the form of scholarships, and of these we have a goodly number. But I cannot help thinking that this feature of our endowments is of a piece with the almost complete atrophy in the Indian University of the teaching function. The University is the chief authority among a number of teaching Colleges, and to guide and govern them aright should itself give them examples of the highest teaching. It should aim in a special manner at affording the highest instruction to that comparatively small body of scholars who are destined in the future to give the tone and to influence the course of the higher education of our children and our children's children, and also endeavour to make the necessary provision for those branches of education which for any reason require concentration of teaching skill and teaching apparatus.

A CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

There is no department in which this is more urgently demanded than in that which has to deal with the sciences in the narrower sense of the term. The need of a Central University School of Science is manifest to all. The history of other Universities which were once similarly situated to ours points the way with unmistakeable clearness. The work of providing adequate scientific instruction according to the modern ideas is beyond the resources of the individual college. Here centralisation is demanded; decentralisation means both the waste of power and waste of resources. The science teaching required for the medical degree and for degrees in art and science could all, so far as Bombay is concerned, be centralised in the University, which could be equipped with the necessary laboratories and apparatus. It could have its own lecturers, and these could be furnished jointly by the Colleges, in part at least. Every member of the University interested in the progress of scientific study should hail such an institution as the beginning of a new development in the life of the University. Higher instruction in other subjects might follow, but a beginning at this point seems to be one of the most urgent needs of the moment, and while I should be the last to cavil at the generosity of donors in the past who have furnished the means by which the poor and needy may place themselves on a level with their fellows, I would appeal to the rich and public-spirited of this public-spirited Presidency to endow lectureships and laboratories, rather than scholarships and if they will accept the suggestion from one who is so new to them and to their country, I would suggest that they should combine together, in the first place, for the evolution of a Central University School of scientific Science. (Applause.) I have been pleading for a better training. You have, of course, already got a scientific degree, and its value will be enhanced in proportion as you improve the teaching.

A COMMERCIAL DEGREE.

There seems to be a tendency to think that the establishment of a degree is all that is necessary for the complete equipment of any particular branch of higher education. But I much question whether at all events at the present time it is desirable that degrees should be multiplied for a variety of branches of learning. I have heard suggestions for a Commercial Degree. Now no one disputes the importance of aptitude for success in commercial life, but that a central University should be specialised to meet the requirements of the different professions that make up the activity of the commercial world, I believe, would be unwise until it has adequate resources to take up the work thoroughly. The need for such specialisation may be met when those who are chiefly concerned make the demand, as the Medical and Legal professions have done in the past. A comparison with the United States, with its highly endowed and innumerable Universities, is hardly opposite and it has yet to be proved that their Merchant Princes and Captains of industry are evolved by University education. In the Report of the Mosely Commission which visited the States last year it is stated by the head of a firm, whose office was a revelation of up-to-date methods and appliances, that in his opinion it was not so much education as environment and national character that gave aptitude in business. (Hear, hear.) However sound the scheme may be, it is essential that a degree should betoken a real education, and not a mere smattering of knowledge, and that the energies of the University should not be dissipated into overnumerous channels But I do not wish to lay down the law on the subject, and make the aforegoing observations subject to the remark that I am perfectly open to conviction.

THE AIM OF EDUCATION.

Education, as Paley has said, comprises every preparation made in youth for the sequel of our lives. In these days there are few questions which more greatly exercise the mind, or provoke more perennial discussion, than that of education in the social and political circles of every civilised country. Taking Great Britain only, the scheme of what a school, whether primary or secondary, should teach is hotly debated: there are wide divergences as to the best description of technical education, and opinion is hardly unanimous that it is desirable at all, and in the Universities it is yet an undecided question what position the classics should hold. In short, whilst most people assent to the advantage of learning, there is but little agreement as to the subject of that learning, or the method of its acquirement. Contradictory opinions are showered in the Press, reports are invited, commissions are appointed, and committees visit foreign countries to see what is being done, but the whole question is in a state of flux, and I defy the lay-mind to arrive at any safe decision from the mass of conflicting views. Professor Mahaffy has described modern education as so vast and complicated that a man who attempted an address upon it was like a traveler facing the jungle of a tropical forest. But he has given a warning about education, which has been reiterated by several of those who are best qualified to speak on the subject, namely, that mere learning is worthless and that examinations are no true test of a man's value. (Applause.) Lord Reay, speaking at a meeting of the Franco-Scottish Society, said that examinations tended to paralyse productivity, and to stifle instead of stimulating originality. I can remember how Sir W. Macgregor, with whom I was officially connected when Governor in Queensland, and who possessed one of the most highly trained intellects I ever came across, told me once, when we were treading our way up a wild tropical river in British New Guinea, how surprised the Principal of the Glasgow University had been at his extensive knowledge of Greek, but how annoyed was the same Professor when Macgregor said it was because he had not stuck to his class work which consisted of one book of the Iliad, but that he had studied all the books, and in consequence had failed to get the prize. He further told me that the subject on which he regretted to find himself least well instructed was botany, and yet this was a subject in which he had secured the prize from having stuck to the class work. (Laughter and applause.) Sir T. Bryce a few years ago described President Kruger as a man, the natural vigour of whose faculties was not spoilt by education; and to return again to Professor Mahaffy, he stated on one occasion that hundreds of pupils had passed through his hands during the 30 years he had laboured at Trinity College, and amongst those he had known some had in after life become remarkable criminals, and every one of these last had been exceptional for his ability and for the high level of his intellectual education. (Laughter.) And if these and other authorities, including Professor F. Petri, deny the advantage of mere acquisition of knowledge, there is the yet greater consensus of opinion that the aim of education should be, not merely the forming of the mind by direct touch with the realities of matter, thought and action, thereby sharpening the powers of observation, and giving independence of intellect, but also, as Professor Jowett maintained, the development of individual character. This is the one theme running through the utterances and writings of every one of those whose opinions are entitled to respect, whether in the educational, scientific, religious or commercial world. In order that the training of the mind may bear successful results it must go hand in hand with discipline, and the moulding of the individual character. For any walk in life the best and most distinguished pronounced this combination to be the secret of a successful educational training. As Dr. Hansen has said, "we must have school-made men who in after life become self-made men."

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL

Although I am not competent by reason of my inexperience of the conditions and workings of the educational system in India to judge competently, I gather that these are the two ideals of the University Bill, and that it has been brought forward with the honest intention and double aim of improving the methods of University training and of encouraging Collegiate life. I have not had the opportunity of following the prolonged discussion which took place after the publication of the Report of the Indian Universities Commission, and I am therefore unable to offer an opinion of any value regarding the much debated measure now before the Viceregal Council. But I have endeavoured during the brief time at my disposal since I landed on these shores, amid the innumerable questions of engrossing interest and embarrassing novelty which have come before me, to learn something also of the outlines of University reform, as it is now before the people and the Government of India. So far as this University is concerned, I gather that such differences of opinion as exist centre largely round the constitution of the Senate. I find that the original Act of the Corporation of the University provides that the whole number of the fellowship should never be less than 25. Fellowship, however, came to be treated and regarded often simply as an honour, rather than an appointment carrying with it important academical duties and responsibilities, and demanding special academical qualifications. The number of fellows increased to over 300, but through abstention from new appointments, pending the determination by legislation of various questions of University development, has now by the operation of death or retirement fallen to 270. The Bill proposes in the case of this University that the number of ordinary fellows shall ultimately not exceed 100, and regarding this proposal as well as in reference to the method of their appointment considerable controversy has arisen. This matter is now being keenly criticised and ably debated in a convocation of a different character, and it would be little short of presumptuous on my part to enter into the merits of a question with all the details of which I am not fully acquainted. But it does not require an intimate knowledge of an individual University to advance the general opinion that a Senate including 270 fellows seems at any rate a somewhat unwieldy body. I understand that the University of London—a far greater organisation than this—only appoints 75 fellows. It is gratifying to be told that, however varied may be the views held as to the limitations placed on the number of fellows there is a general concensus of opinion that nomination should in future be more strictly limited to gentlemen who by their erudition or their special interest in higher education are obviously indicated as suitable recipients of the honour. This is a principle which, however great may be the differences of opinion in regard to the details of its application, should, in its broad aspect, command general acceptance, considering that the main purpose of the Bill is to confer upon the Universities a working constitution and to invest them with the general powers which are required to enable them to control and supervise higher education.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES.

I do not intend to discuss the changes proposed in the constitution of the Syndicate, though, to a new comer, an increase in the number of Syndics who are practically connected with education appears to bring the administration of the Indian University more nearly into line with that of the Universities of other countries, when a large amount of expert knowledge is deemed necessary in the Executive Body. The affiliation and recognition of Colleges has always been a feature of the Indian University, but, in the past, the relation of the University to its Colleges has been vague and formal. The Bill proposes to define and strengthen this relation, to throw upon the University a distinct responsibility in regard to the character and efficiency of its Colleges. When we consider that examination is only a small part of academic discipline, the importance of thus laying stress on the mode of training and on the influence that is brought to bear upon students during the course of their education, rather than upon their performance in special examinations, cannot be overrated. In Indian Universities the examination bulks too largely before the mind of both student and professor. This danger is inseparable from any system for which examination forms a part. But it will be minimised when the first thought of the University is attracted to the condition of its Colleges, in all matters bearing on the student's welfare, the efficiency and equipment of the College, its discipline and its provision for the residence of students under proper supervision. This last point is one which cannot be too strongly emphasized, and I understand we in Bombay are far behind Madras in the matter. There seems to me a real necessity to insure for students comfortable quarters, where they may live under healthy conditions and receive sufficient supervision to keep them clear of temptations. I hope that before long we may have something of the sort in connection with the Grant Medical College, and that the Telang Memorial building will shortly rise up to testify how near was this ideal to the heart of one of the best and the most earnest of Indian Educational reformers. (Applause.) The Bill is now upon the legislative anvil and here, as in England and elsewhere, debate is apt to become warm and differences of opinion accentuated at that critical point of any far-reaching movement, and though for the avoidance of mistakes and the choice of the most hopeful line of development the amplest discussion and the freest criticism is desirable, I would ask you to accept the Bill as an honest attempt to relieve the reproach so often levelled against the Indian University system that it has made teaching and training subsidiary to examination. Let us all hope that it will attain the objects it has in view, and that whatever difference exist may be ultimately composed. You may be confident that the intention of the Government of India in introducing the Bill is that the sons of India should be given intellectually and morally an equipment that will serve them through life. But I can readily sympathise with those who object to a too rigid uniformity in University administration, and you must not think, gentlemen, that I fail to appreciate how much has been done by this University in the past. Of this we have examples in a more efficient and a purer public service—a judicial service which has produced eminent lawyers and judges, and its subordinate branches has earned the praise of every Chief Justice during the last quarter of a century—(applause)—a body of physicians many of whom are upholding the best traditions of a noble profession— an army of teachers engaged in the beneficent work of educating their countrymen, in whose ranks may be found a number of men of high eminence, especially in Oriental learning.

A WORD TO THE GRADUATES.

To you young men, who are entering on the real battlefield of life, let me say one word. It is, or should be, the ambition of each one of you to make of his life a success, but be careful what you mean by success. If so-called successes were the only test of the value of a man's work, the world—distraught by the rivalries and selfish ambitions of individuals—would become a pandemonium. In my opinion the great defect of the modern age is the inclination to value a man's work by the amount of recognition it receives from his fellow-men. There is an increasing tendency to weigh a man's deserts by the amount of his notoriety, by the favourable comments he may secure in the Press, and by the distinction acquired, whether it takes the form of a statue, a medal, or even an obituary notice. A craving to be considered a success is not only injurious to those concerned, but it is also apt to make those who are doing quiet and unobtrusive work underestimate its worth, and not appreciate the fact that, though unnoticed, their own work is bound to act and react through generations to come. (Applause.) The battle is won by the devotion of the private who dies unknown to fame, as well as by the skill of the general. The man to whom I have already referred and in whose memory I had lately the honour to perform a ceremony, Mr. Justice Telang—(applause) was such a one as this. He expressed and applied his talents without thought of the reward that might follow. This was true success. Thus indeed a man's years will not have been wasted, but his life will tend, if I may quote some of the grandest words ever written, to perfect his mind and open windows in all directions, to raise him to the level of his age so that he may know the forces that have made our world what it is and still reign over it to guard him against surprise and against the constant sources of errors within; to supply him both with the strongest stimulants and the surest guides; to give force and fulness, and clearness and sincerity, and independence and elevation, and generosity and serenity to his mind that he may know the method and law of the process by which wrong is conquered and truth is won, discerning knowledge from probability and prejudice from belief; that he may learn to master what he rejects as fully as what he adopts; that he may understand the origin as well as the strength and vitality of systems and the better motive of men who are wrong. (Applause.) I have seen among my own Scots people how the labourer or shepherd of the hills after his day's work will absorb deep literature, and thus by strengthening his judgment and bracing his intellect, he acquires not only independence of mind, but also finds the greater interest and contentment in the performance of his so-called humble duties. To none should the value of learning for its power of giving a man intellectual pleasures known only to himself and a mental independence that lies outside his public position, however humble, appeal more strongly than to the people of this country. For, if I can at all accurately estimate their characteristics, this one predominates the possession of an inner consciousness of existence, a quiescense of will and a submission to a vast and supreme power which is shown by the devotion of the Parsee, and gives dignity to the Mahomedan, and serenity to the Hindu (Applause.) The question—Does life consist in what a man is, or in what he does? has at times been asked. I would say that it consists in both, for education, properly given, teaches a man what he should do as regards others, and makes him what he is as regards himself. This is true ambition and character becomes well properly educated. (Applause).

At the conclusion of his address, the Chancellor dissolved the Convocation, and the procession retired in the reverse order to that observed on entering the hall. The assembly rose and remained standing until the retiring procession had left the hall.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY WHERE.

This year's issue of the "Medical Directory" contains a total number of names that is really surprising. There are considerably more than 6,000 practitioners in London alone, whilst the total for Great Britain and Ireland comes to 37,730. The doctors increase at the rate of about 400 a year; but ten years ago, when the necessary curriculum was four years instead of five, the average increase was twice this number. But even this change has not materially reduced the overcrowding of a profession which is working slowly but certainly in the direction of leaving itself no work to do, for year by year rises the proportion of prevention to cure in the pages of medical books and journals.

At a performance of "Julius Cæsar" at Hurst College, Sussex, some time ago, Mark Anton made a quaint mistake when the dead body of Cæsar was brought in. He apostophised the fallen hero (says "V. G.") with impassioned eloquence, and the audience felt acutely for the poor citizens, who were all presumably horrorstruck and overcome with grief, when Antony gently but firmly grasped, as he thought, the face-cloth, and slowly, very slowly, began to draw it back. Just then an awe-struck, excited whisper came from the other end of the corpse: "This end, you fool!" But Antony was inexorably wrap in grief. He persevered, and disclosed to the intently-gazing audience Julius Cæsar's boots!

Ancient though many of our royal houses may consider themselves none can beat the record of the Mikado. Mutsuhito is the 122nd wearer of the crown which his ancestors have borne without interruption since the year 666 B. C. That is to say, the founder of his imperial Majesty's dynasty was a contemporary of Nebuchadnezzar. Though one may not be guilty of the impoliteness of calling this pedigree in question, it is difficult to believe that the Mikado of 2,550 years ago was the son of the sun Goddess, whence arises Japan's title to be called the "Land of the Rising Sun." Possibly even the present occupant of the throne has grave doubts about it in private.

"Golfing" tells a good story from Greenore. A member named B. is very keen, but does not like getting into trouble and when he does so is not particularly careful in his choice of words. A short time ago an eminent Dublin judge was staying at Greenore and had a game with B. After adjourning to the hotel for lunch shortly afterwards Lord R., who had just completed a round, also arrived at the lunch-table, and, addressing the judge, said:—"J-J-udge, w-w-hilst pl-pl-aying No. 7 jj-just now" (Lord R. stutters slightly)" it took me 14 to hole out. I asked Jemmy, the c-c-caddie, if he knew anyone who had taken more strokes for the same hole, when Jemmy replied, 'No, sir, but I heard B. curse more." A laugh, of course, followed, but the laughter got almost uproarious when the judge gravely said; "My lord, let me introduce you to B."

When Panama broke loose from Colombia and constituted itself a Republic philatelists were on the qui vive to learn what she would do for stamps. But the Postmaster-General was equal to the occasion. He bought over a printing house and plant for one month, ordered the type of "Republica de Panama" to be set, and had Colombian stamps surcharged forthwith in every conceivable way. As a result about forty different varieties were issued. These were posted straight to New York, and by return quite an avalanche of dollars with orders for sets of the freak issue poured upon the wily republican.

There is a curious custom prevalent in China, called the "Procession of the Dragon" which takes place towards the close of the Chinese year. The idea of the festival (says the "Wide World Magazine") is to scare away the evil spirits of the Old year, who are supposed to linger about in the hope of doing a little more mischief before they depart. Tom-toms and gongs are beaten and firecrackers let off to scare the "devils," while "dragons" perambulate the town, presumably seeking for the wicked demons.

The alleged grafting on an ear in America palls before a story in the "British Medical Journal." An old man of sixty had the first finger of his right hand bitten off by a pig, and, in company with a friend and the finger, walked off to the doctor's house a distance of six miles where after hunting in all his pockets, the friend produced the finger covered with tobacco dust. Inspite of the fact that the finger had been off for about two hours, it was fixed in its place again and has grown together nicely.

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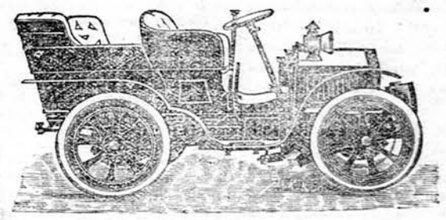

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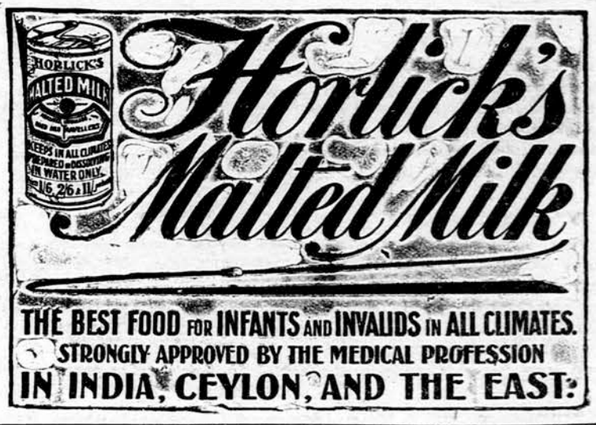

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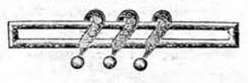
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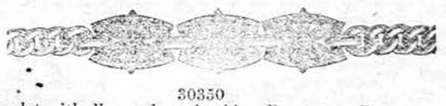
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A well-known publicist has just complained that the only monument in London to a fighting Admiral is that to Nelson, which after languishing unfinished for many years, was completed by the munificence of a Russian Tsar." But, observes the Broad Arrow, "better perhaps that our heroes, naval or other, should rather live in the people's memory and regard than have disfigurements of them erected in bronze or marble." "A propos" of the suggestion that in Trafalgar Square "statues of Sir Charles Napier, [General Gordon and George IV. occupy places which should be filled by statues of seamen," the Broad Arrow revives the story that at the Waterloo banquet at Apsley House, when Marshal Soult was a guest, George IV. expressed this belief that he commanded the Guards at Waterloo, to the great astonishment of the Frenchman and appealed to the Duke of Wellington to confirm its accuracy, which his Grace did in the most courteous manner by replying, 'I have frequently heard your Majesty say so.'

It would appear that the committee of three on whose efforts the minds of all military men are now fixed, is only to advise on the creation of another board for the War Office. It would have been desirable, although probably inadvisable, had the triumvirate been required to inquire into and report on the working of some of the many other boards which have of late years been created in "Pall Mall" and its purlieus. The one which at present particularly interests field-officers is the Selection Board, for on its secret deliberations their future depends. When it was decided that promotion by seniority should be replaced by promotion by selection, the creation of a species of star chamber was the inevitable result, as no one man would be responsible for the heart-burnings and possible injustice to which such a system would give rise. For some time after its adoption a certain sense of fairness required that a proportion of promotions should be made by seniority and by this judicious blending of the two much ill-feeling was avoided. When however the South African War broke out, and failure after failure was reported, the system of selection came into full swing, although it must surely have struck some one that the majority of these unpleasant surprises were supposed to be largely due to the action of men who had been specially selected. During and immediately after the war most of the officers who were promoted had proved their fitness in the field, and their reward was hailed with satisfaction by all. The war well over the of the Selection Board was resumed, and some of its extraordinary decisions have not been allowed to pass unchallenged.

Promotion by merit has always obtained in the British Army, and the Army itself has when the occasion arose, called, for its adoption. Promotion by selection in secret is quite another thing." Says the Broad Arrow and officers are beginning to question whether it is worth while to remain in a profession in which after years of good service the reward which they and others considered their due is withheld in consequence of the careless vote of a member of a secret tribunal. To suppose that a man who has spent the greater portion of his life in the earnest endeavour to do his duty, and who has never been told that he has failed in that endeavour, will allow himself to be passed over without comment and without dispute is ridiculous. That good men should be specially selected for promotion goes without saying, but that equally good man should cast aside without a better reason being assigned than that the Selection Board did not recommend them, is contrary to the most elementary ideas of justice. In the old days the man who had struggled to the top of the colonel's list was given his chance whether he had had an opportunity of showing if he was fit to command in the field or not, because it was assumed that until he had had that opportunity no one could say that he would fail. That many of those promoted on those grounds justified the system is a mere matter of history, and it is equally historical that those of them who did fail were not more numerous than those who have failed since selection came into vogue. If this system is to be amplified as is foreshadowed by the wording of Para. 203 of the King's Regulations as amended, then one may without the gift of second sight, predict that although officers may be easy to obtain it will be as difficult to keep them as it is to induce their comrades of the rank-and-file to re-engage.

The War Office has abandoned the intention to build cavalry barracks at Bulford, on Salisbury plain. Our readers may remember that in June last a board of officers, of which Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., commanding the Second Army Corps, was president, reported favourably on a site at this place for a barrack for mounted troops. The site is on the rise of the hill to the west of Bulford Camp. The decision of the War Office is one we cannot congratulate it upon. Probably it is not the War Office were the real truth known, that is at fault, but the Treasury. The same stumbling-block to efficiency starved our removal department and Medical services in time of peace, so that millions had to be spent in war which might have been saved by preparation. In spite of the somewhat fairer aspect of the political horizon we may again be involved in war at no distant date. Cavalry and artillery cannot be improvised in a few weeks or months. At the outbreak of a war with a Great Power, more especially if we were forced to assist Japan, a British cavalry force would be of the utmost value. The war party in Russia is yet strong. We earnestly impress on the Government the necessity of providing training-ground at home for our cavalry and horse artillery. What possible object can there be in appointing boards of officers, with energetic and wise officer at their heads, to report on sites which are never to be utilised? The catch-cry of economy is now in every governmental mouth. We trust the country will comprehend that the efficiency of our Army and Navy is of more importance than any political shibboleth.

There is no doubt that hitherto, as the recent Circular Letter of the Commander-in-Chief points out, squadron and company commanders have been denied much opportunity or facility for gaining any practical knowledge of administrative duties, without experience in which they so frequently find themselves in difficulties when on detachment, or when otherwise separated from the regimental orderly room. More especially has this want of experience been felt by young officers who have suddenly found themselves in positions of responsibility for which they have never had the slightest training. In this respect officers of artillery have always had a great advantage in acquiring a knowledge, not only of the work of the orderly room, but also of the clerical duties connected with pay, clothing, and equipment. Indeed, a battery commander has always found it imperative to instruct his subalterns in such work seeing that a subaltern may at any time be in temporary command. In well-organised batteries it has always been the custom for a young officer to receive instruction in all the above duties and to make himself acquainted with Army Orders and Regulations on the subject as they are issued. In India such a system is particularly necessary owing to batteries for various reasons being often without either a major or a captain for two months during the leave seasons. But in ordinary times an intelligent young officer can be of very great assistance to his commanding officer, by checking receipts and issues in a store or clothing ledger for instance, and in performing many other things of a clerical nature, which often press severely on the time of his commanding officer. There is no doubt therefore that every young officer in all branches of the Service should, as soon as he has mastered his outdoor work, be put through a course of orderly-room duties, and also be given a fair idea of the work in the pay and quartermaster's departments of his unit.

The new regulations under which university candidates may obtain commissions in the Army improve on acquaintance. The chief blemish of those they supersede was the absence of any effective provision for a reasonable period of residence at the university. This is now ensured by graduation being made compulsory, and is further emphasised by the use of the term 'approved residential universities.' It is however well known that residence as understood is not required, indeed is impossible, at some universities whose claims to consideration it would be difficult to overlook. It might be said that from such centres of learning individuals would be able to enter the Army without a sufficient guarantee as to conduct. There should however be no difficulty on that score, as it is improbable that at any university in the United Kingdom a youth would be permitted to take a degree without having previously furnished satisfactory proof of steadiness and respectability, and it is unlikely that the authorities of any of them would recommend as their representative a man of whose antecedents they knew nothing. It must also be remembered that hitherto the majority of university candidates for commissions in the Army have come from Oxford and Cambridge, and there seems no reason why they should not continue to do so. At no time would there appear to have been any keen competition among university students for commissions in the Army. It is therefore satisfactory to note that, by the assignment of a certain number of commissions to each approved University, a healthy competition should in future result. The only part of the scheme which at present seems to require reconsideration is that whereby the Nomination Boards are to make their selections after each half-yearly examination in military subject. To obtain a commission through a University will in the future be more costly than it has been in the past. It is therefore desirable that there shall be no cause for the complaint that any of the outlay has been wasted and this will be the case if, after having passed in military subjects, a candidate is rejected.

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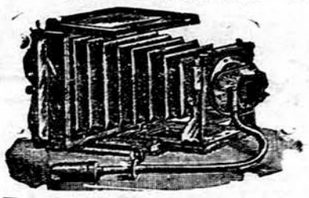

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As soon as one of the VARALETTES is dropped into water, or whisky and water, aerated water, or other liquid, it dissolves completely with brisk effervescence in a few moments.

BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES
are not ordinary Effervescent Citrate of Lithia Tablets, but a special combination of Lithia Salts made only by us, and far more effective than any other preparation for the cure of Gouty Affections.

BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES
are therefore recommended on the grounds of convenience, portability, pleasantness and efficacy. Take care, however, that the label bears the name of ALFRED BISHOP, inventor of all effervescent preparations, and accept no imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"Domestic Happiness, Thou Only Bliss!"
Have you any secret stings? Do the limbs that look so well in evening clothes, throb and burn from painful sprains or bruises, from golf links or polo field? Little's Oriental Balm is called for, then. It's being used more extensively, every day, to soothe and cure pain of all kinds. Stiff joints, lumbago, pains in the face, throat, neck, back, chest, arms, legs and feet disappear, as if by enchantment, when you rub freely with Little's Oriental Balm.
Don't suffer another minute—unless you value your rupee more than your peace of mind. Keep rupee and pain both, if you like. It's your funeral. Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

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Indigestion—severe pains in the abdominal region—flatulency—gas pressure on the walls of the lungs and heart, etc., are unpleasant—painful—dangerous. Undigested, fermenting food, causes the trouble. Nature's Herbal Extract masters the conditions—aids the flow and increases the strength of the gastric juice. Tones and cleanses the entire system.
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THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at Rs12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

FINEST COORG COFFEE
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Buy direct from Curing Works and save all intermediate Profits.

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BISON HEAD BRAND.

	Per lb. R. a. p.	Per 7 lbs. R. a. p.	Per 28 lbs R. a. p.
Finest whole Pea berry	0 10 0	4 0 0	14 0 0
Extra Bold First Grade	0 9 0	3 8 0	12 0 0
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Ordinary Common	0 5 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
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All the above Coffees are grown in our own estates in Coorg, cured and packed at our Hunsur Works. They are guaranteed pure and free from all adulterations. Cash with order or goods forwarded per V.P.P If by rail state nearest Station. Agents wanted in all Towns and Cities.

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WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SALE.

Special Reductions for the last Week,

From February 15th to February 20th.

TEA SETS Rs. 6-12. For 6 persons. Consisting of 21 pieces, in green, red or blue. Usual Price, Rs. 10-8.

BREAKFAST SETS Rs. 13-8. For 6 persons. Consisting of 28 pieces. In green, red, blue, or olive. Usual price, Rs. 18.

DINNER SETS, Rs. 13-8. Valois dinner set for 6 persons, consisting of 30 pieces. Prettily decorated in nut brown. Usual price, Rs. 19-8.

CRYSTAL TUMBLERS. Half Pint and one Pint sizes. Usual Prices, Rs. 4-14 and 1-14. Sale Price, Rs. **2-6** and **1-8**, per dozen,

BRASS TABLE LAMPS Rs. 2-12. Brass reading Lamps with 10''' Kosmos burner and opal shade. Usual Price, Rs. 3-12.

CUPS AND SAUCERS Rs. 3-12 doz. White English China Cups anh Saucers with gold line and edge, with sprig in bottom of cups. Usual price, Rs. 6-8 per dozen. Sale Price, **3-14.**

NIGHT LIGHTS Re. 1-2. Brass containers, swing balance action. Lunar burners. Very useful for bathroom, passages, etc. Usual Price, Rs. 1-12.

ALUMINIUM PIE DISHES HALF PRICE. Pure Aluminium best manufacture, Sizes 6½ and 9 inches long. Usual price, Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. Reduced to Half Price.

WALL LAMPS, SINGLE BURNER. Bronzed tin containers, ⅝'' burners, with bright tin reflectors. Usual price, Rs. 1-6. Sale Price, **As. 14.**

ODDMENTS IN PLATED SPOONS, ETC. Good quality. Sheffield Plated Spoons, Forks, etc. Odd lines all reduced 25 per cent.

HORSE BRUSHES. ANS. 12. Polished wood backs, with handle best fibre. Very special value. Usual Price Rs. 1/4. Sale Price, As. **12.**

DINNER SERVICES. The Ladas Dinner Set for 6 persons. Usual price, Rs. 23. Consists of 30 pieces and is decorated neatly with an Ivy leaf pattern. Sale price, Rs. **15-12.**

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Frypans. Usual Price, Rs. 5-12. Now Rs. **3-2.**
Tumblers. Usual Price, Rs. 1-8. Now As. **12.**
Kettles. Usual Price, 16-12. Now Rs. **9-4.**
Saucepans. Usual Price, Rs 6-8. Now Rs. **3-6.**

WHITE CUPS AND SAUCERS. Usual Price, Rs. 2-14 per doz. Special sale Price Rs. **1-8.**

SUNLIGHT LAMPS. 24 only of these famous hanging lamps. Usual Price, Rs. 36. Sale Price, Rs. **27-8.**

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1889.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 2, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURERS*—

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A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 8 per Bottle.

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Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

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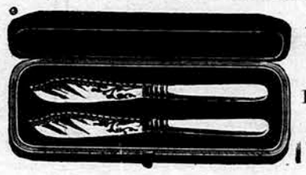
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

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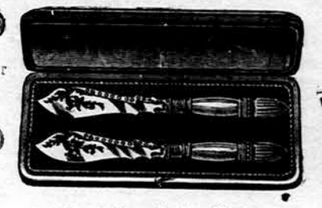

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Plain, complete, in case.
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Spirit Kettle.
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Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.

OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
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Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

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Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
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Choicely Engraved. Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
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Fluted and Hand engrayed. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
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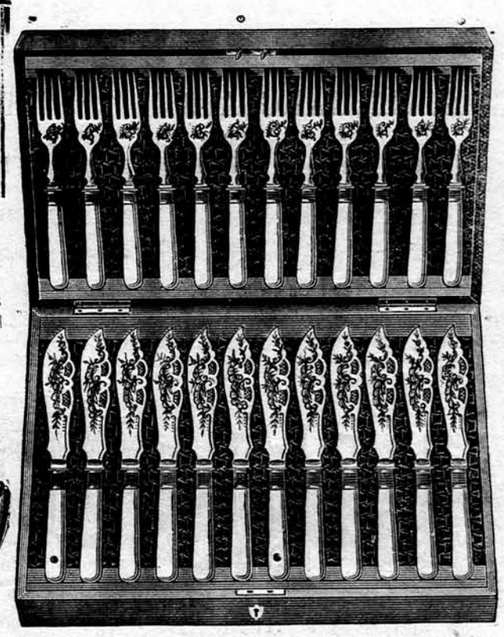

Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. ½ Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ¼ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs 80.

Teapot.
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

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Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

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For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and Printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Arthur's Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, White Friars Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 31, Fetchurch Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.